

1938

30.24-1111

30.24-1111

Chamberlain To See Pope

Vatican City, Dec. 1 (AP)—A Vatican news service reported tonight that Pope Pius might receive Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, and his Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, when they visit Rome next month.

Chamberlain told the House of Commons November 27 he and Lord Halifax would call on Premier Benito Mussolini the latter part of January in an effort to further their plan for European appeasement.

Ribbentrop to Visit Paris Next Week

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop will leave Monday for Paris, it was made known semi-officially tonight.

The Foreign Minister's visit was expected to bring about the long-discussed French-German war renunciation declaration, similar to the statement signed by Reichsfuehrer Hitler and British Prime Minister Chamberlain after the Munich conference last September 30.

BERLIN, DEC. 1-(AP)

ACCORD WAS BROUGHT NEAR TONIGHT BY A SEMI-OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE THAT FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WOULD LEAVE FOR PARIS ON MONDAY.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERRED WITH REICHSFUEHRER HITLER A WEEK AGO AT BERCHTESGADEN PRESUMABLY ABOUT A DRAFT OF A PROPOSED GERMAN-FRENCH DECLARATION WHICH, IT WAS THEN INDICATED, WOULD "REGULATE NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

INFORMED SOURCES HAVE SAID THE DECLARATION, SIMILAR TO THAT MADE BY BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND HITLER AT MUNICH, WOULD COVER THREE POINTS:

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY ARE AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF EUROPE AND THE

MAINTENANCE OF WORLD PEACE.

A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT NO TERRITORIAL ISSUES EXIST BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY OF A NATURE LIKELY TO LEAD TO CONFLICT—HITLER ALREADY HAS EMPHASIZED THIS POINT.

AN AGREEMENT, IN EVENT OF INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTIES, THAT THE TWO NATIONS WOULD ENTER JOINT DELIBERATIONS ON THE POINTS AT ISSUE BETWEEN THEM.

THE DECLARATION FURTHER WAS EXPECTED TO EMBODY A GUARANTEE BY EACH POWER THAT THE OTHER'S BOUNDARIES WERE INVIOABLE.

DEC 2-1938

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 1--AP--PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN OF GREAT BRITAIN WAS AWARDED THE MARK TWAIN GOLD MEDAL FOR 1939 FOR HIS "CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE" AT A DINNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARK TWAIN SOCIETY HERE LAST NIGHT.

A LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE PRIME MINISTER WAS READ. THE DINNER, AN ANNUAL EVENT, HONORED THE 103RD BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF MARK TWAIN.

DEC 2-1938

MUCH-DISCUSSSED GERMAN-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP

TONIGHT BY A SEMI-OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE THAT

DEC 2-1938

BRUSSELS, DEC. 1-(AP)—PREMIER PAUL HENRI SPAAK ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT BELGIUM HAD RECEIVED FORMAL ASSURANCES FROM GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE RESPECTING THE STATUS OF BELGIAN CONGO, A BELGIAN COLONY IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

DEC 2-1938

IN A SPEECH TO THE COLONIAL COMMISSIONS OF THE CHAMBER AND SENATE AS DEFENSE MINISTER OSWALD PIRON OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ARRIVED FOR POLITICAL TALKS, THE PREMIER HAS QUIETED THE PUBLIC, WORRIED OVER REPORTS THAT BELGIUM WOULD PROBABLY LOSE IF THE LARGER POWERS MADE A COLONIAL DEAL WITH CHANCELLOR HITLER.

IT WAS RELIABLY LEARNED PIRON'S VISIT WAS CONNECTED WITH NEGOTIATIONS FOR AIRPLANE SERVICE BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND BELGIAN CONGO AND DISCUSSIONS OF DEFENSE MATTERS. PIRON HAS HAD CONFERENCES PREVIOUSLY WITH PORTUGUESE, BRITISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN STATESMEN. THE SUBJECT OF COLONIES WAS NOT RULED OUT ENTIRELY FROM THE TALKS HERE, BUT WAS SAID TO BE UNDESIRABLE BECAUSE THE BELGIAN STANDPOINT THAT SHE DOES NOT INTEND TO GIVE UP ANY OF HER AFRICAN POSSESSIONS TO HITLER HAS BEEN MADE PLAIN OFFICIALLY. PIRON PLANNED TO LEAVE TOMORROW FOR THE NETHERLANDS.

30,000 SUDETENS APPLAUD HITLER

'Hurt My People to Smash Idols,' He Says.
DEC 3-1938

REICHENBERG, Germany, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Thirty thousand persons tumultuously cheered Chancellor Hitler today when he spoke in the interests of elections next Sunday in which thirty new German Parlia-

ment deputies will be chosen from former Czechoslovak territory.

The Chancellor was introduced by Konrad Henlein, Sudeten leader who played a major role in affairs leading to the German annexation of Sudetenland.

"The State can be built only if it is possible to find a common idea and make them carriers of that idea," Hitler said.

"A laughable mixture of parties could not save Germany. Marxist parties had no desire to win the intelligentsia, for they had Jews as their leaders. Nor could the bourgeois parties win the workers. There was only one thing to do—form a new party, trusting in my people."

He described the difficulties of winning the German people and declared, "I had to hurt my people because I first had to smash their idols." DEC 3-1938

Hitler declared that "youth never is free again" after entering the Nazi course of training and described how youth is given no opportunities to learn anything but National Socialism.

"Now it is up to you to show the whole world by your vote that you, too, believe in the German community," he told the Sudetens. "In itself such a vote is unnecessary. I already know the result. But it is necessary as the final dotting of an 'i' in the certificate of birth of the greater German Reich."

He devoted his entire fifty-five-minute talk to internal affairs, but avoided the Jewish issue.

HITLER'S BOAST— YOUTH NEVER FREE

Admits Nazis Are Drilled From Cradle to Grave 30.24

REICHENBERG, Germany, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Chancellor Hitler declared today that "youth never is free again" after entering the Nazi course of training.

In an address preliminary to Sunday elections wherein the Sudetenland will name thirty members of the German Parliament, the Reichsfuehrer told how Nazis are drilled from the cradle to the grave in the Hitler Youth, labor service, army and party formations.

"Now it is up to you to show the whole world by your vote that you, too, believe in the German community," he told the residents of former Czechoslovak territory.

MEMEL GERMANS SEEK HOME RULE

Nazis Demand Status They Have in Danzig.
DEC 3-1938

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Vice-Leader Bertuleit of the Memel Germans demanded today the same status for Memel territory that Danzig has—unconditional home rule by the Nazis.

His demand was made in an interview in the semi-official Lithuanian newspaper Lietuvos Aidas

leading political observers to believe Lithuania might be ready to acknowledge the claims of Memel Germans.

Herr Bertuleit further contended that the closest co-operation must be established, economically and culturally, with Germany, even while State boundaries are as present.

Memel before the world war was a part of Germany, but now is a territory under Lithuanian sovereignty with a limited degree of local autonomy.

Chamberlain Going to Rome.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—It was officially announced today that Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Halifax would visit Rome on January 11 to January 14 for talks on international affairs with Premier Musso-

dates of the trip of the British statesmen to Rome emphasized the Prime Minister's determination to pursue his appeasement policy despite obstacles raised by the French-Italian tension over Tunisia.

DEC 4-1938

It was said in reliable quarters that Great Britain would make inquiries at Rome regarding the meaning of anti-French demonstrations on Wednesday in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. It was asserted that the British Ambassador, the Earl of Perth, had been instructed to call on Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister.

Considerable misgivings were felt here, it was added, over deputies' shouts of "Tunisia! Tunisia!"—indicating desires for that French protectorate—at the conclusion of a speech before the Chamber by Count Ciano.

THE SPEECH, HIS FIRST CAMPAIGN ADDRESS IN THE SUDETEN AREA, BEGAN WITH REMINDERS THAT "TWENTY YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE DEEPEST SHADOW WAS CAST OVER OUR EXISTENCE" AND THAT "OUR BREAKDOWN THEN WAS NEITHER MILITARY NOR POLITICAL—IT WAS A BREAKDOWN OF SOCIETY."

FOR DAYS OTHER NAZI CHIEFTAINS HAVE BEEN TOURING THE SUDETEN DISTRICT TO AROUSE INTEREST IN THE COMING REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

Confidence In Future Is Expressed By Hitler

Reichenberg, Germany, Dec. 2 (A. P.).—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler told 30,000 Sudetenland Germans in a fifty-five-minute campaign speech today that he was not worried about the future of Nazism because "the new generation is growing up and we are educating it."

The Fuehrer described all the various youth organizations in which young Germans are enrolled and said "they never will be free in their entire lives."

"And they are happy about it," he continued. "All the ridiculous prejudices, about which their fathers still may worry, slowly disappear from their vision. They see everything in a different light."

Traces Progress From Age Of 10

He said boys and girls first come into the Nazi organization at the age of 10, progress through the Hitler youth, Black Guards and Storm Troops, then through the Works Service and the army and then back into the Black Guards and Storm Troops.

"Wait one, two, three or five or ten generations," Hitler said. "I can say to the fossils of the present time:

"Nothing will be left of you, but there will stand a strong, healthy and united people which can protect its rights from anyone who would take them and will be master of its own fate."

Elections To Be Held Tomorrow

Hitler spoke in connection with elections Sunday in which thirty Deputies will be chosen for the German Parliament from former Czechoslovak territory. He spoke in a hoarse voice, once broken by a cough as he described how all the old "idols"—monarchism, state lines, Marxism and political clericalism—had failed to accomplish the birth of the greater Germany.

In this speech they key address of the Sudetenland election of Reichstag

Deputies, Hitler pointed out the main difference between imperial and Nazi Germany. The former, he said, was a Reich of German princes, but one of the German people.

Sidesteps Jewish Issue

Hitler declared that German youth could not escape National Socialism, and that by his "plan" the idea of National Socialism and the commonweal would be drilled into them from birth to death.

He devoted his entire talk to internal affairs, but side-stepped the Jewish issue.

He outlined his economic program as based on an increase of production rather than on an increase of pay. "Whatever more goods are produced accrue to the entire people," he said. "Any idiot," continued the Fuehrer, "can print money if he is unscrupulous enough. . . . My four-year plan is more difficult but more real."

Reviews Nazi Successes

Hitler reviewed Nazi successes since 1933 when he took over the Government. He stressed Germany's departure from the League of Nations, reintroduction of universal military service, remilitarization of the Rhineland, rearmament, the four-year economic plan, union with Austria and annexation of the Sudetenland.

When Hitler referred to 1938 events his hearers chanted in unison, "We thank our Fuehrer."

"This year," he said, "showed our common community spirit was such that we were ready to risk appeal to the sword to gain our demands. . . . These demands were most moderate."

Already Knows The Result

"Now it's up to you to show the whole world by your vote that you too believe in the German com-

munity. . . . In itself such a vote is unnecessary. I already know the result. . . . But it is necessary as a final dotting of the 'i' in the certificate of the birth of the Greater German Reich."

The streets were thronged with residents. Swastikas were on nearly every house. Germany's new Graf Zeppelin cruised above, adding to the festive air. Loud speakers boomed out from the Zeppelin with music.

"WE ARE BUILDING ON OUR YOUTH," HITLER SAID, WHILE 30,000 CHEERED. HE DESCRIBED HOW YOUTH IS GIVEN NO OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN ANYTHING BUT NATIONAL SOCIALISM.

PRAGUE, DEC 2-(A. P.)—PRESIDENT EMIL HACHA SIGNED AN AMNESTY ORDER TODAY UNDER WHICH SEVERAL THOUSAND POLITICAL PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED.

THE ORDER COVERS ALL POLITICAL OFFENSES EXCEPT CRIMINAL ACTS AGAINST THE REPUBLIC AND MILITARY TREASON AND ALSO MAY BE APPLIED TO ESPIONAGE CASES WHERE THE DEFENSE AND INTERIOR MINISTERS DO NOT OBJECT.

A SMALL NUMBER OF GERMAN-SPEAKING CZECHO-SLOVAK CITIZENS WERE INCLUDED UNDER THE AMNESTY, WHICH COVERED MOSTLY PRISONERS SENTENCED OR AWAITING TRIAL FOR MINOR OFFENSES SUCH AS DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS DURING THE SEPTEMBER CRISIS.

FD1147PES

lini. The announcement was foreshadowed by an official statement last Monday which said Mussolini would "in principle" welcome a visit by the Premier and Foreign Minister in the first half of January.

Il Duce himself suggested the conference to Chamberlain at the Munich meeting on September 29. Official announcement of the

There were indications that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's plans to visit France, Benito Mussolini in January might be reconsidered unless French-Italian relations improve.

DEC 4-1938

DEC 4-1938

and Socialist members that Britain Italy the effect of Anglo-Italian relations.

A series of questions was down for the Prime Minister answer before the House of Commons Monday. They sought assurance that Britain would be France fully in resisting any mal Italian claims to French territory such as Tunisia, Corsica and Nice.

Edward L. Spears, Conservative, said that he would ask Mr. Chamberlain to "make it clear to Mussolini that friendly relations between this country and Italy cannot be developed unless these claims on France are repudiated by the Italian Government and that the visit by the British Prime Minister to Rome could serve no useful purpose if these demands are maintained."

R. Pilkington, Conservative, planned to ask the Prime Minister whether "in the course of negotiations leading up to the Anglo-Italian agreement it was indicated that assurances given by Italy as to the maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean included Tunisia, Corsica and Nice."

Arthur Henderson, the Socialist, framed a question demanding assurance an Anglo-Italian agreement "in no way affects our obligations to France" and that Mr. Chamberlain "will not carry out his proposed visit to Rome unless Italian propaganda for French territory ceases."

Czechoslovak Premier Pledges Vast Works Plan

Beran, in Radio Talk, Promises Co-operation With Reich

PRAGUE, Dec. 3 (AP).—Premier Rudolf Beran of the Czechoslovak Republic, in a radio address today, declared that the nation had ceased to be a country of many political parties and that a vast job creation program would be presented in a few days. His foreign policy, he said, would be continued along the lines inaugurated by Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky.

"While, on one hand, we want to remain independent, on the other, we desire honest and upright co-operation with our greatest and nearest neighbor—Germany"—he said.

Preliminary conditions to co-operation with Poland and Hungary in the realms of culture, economics and communications also have been established, he said, by the fixing of the frontiers.

He declared special thanks were due King Carol II of Rumania and his government for aid extended in supplying the Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenian) population, which at present is largely cut off from the rest of the republic.

The works program, he announced, would include new railroads, streets and buildings to create work for many thousands.

Nazis Call for Colonies

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (AP).—"Der Arbeitsmann," organ of the Nazi labor service, declared today that Germany is "an authoritative great power of Europe," and added that "its Colonial claims will have to be satisfied soon." Return of the 1,000,000-square-mile Colonial Empire taken from Germany at the end of the World War was described as "a question of honor and of rights."

BY JOHN EVANS

ASSOCIATED PRESS GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR

TWO MONTHS OF PEACE IN EUROPE HAVE REVIVED MANY OF THE OLD QUARRELS.

"PEACE IN OUR TIME," SAID BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, CAME WITH THE MUNICH ACCORD, SIGNED SEPTEMBER 30. THEN THE STATESMEN WENT BACK TO DRILLING THEIR ARMIES.

~~PEACE, NOW, IS BEING HUNTED WITH GUNS.~~

PEACE, NOW, IS BEING HUNTED WITH GUNS.

FOUR MEN, WHO RUN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORLD, SIGNED THE MUNICH PACT THAT DISMEMBERED LITTLE CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. THEY GAVE THE PIECES TO GERMANY, POLAND AND HUNGARY. THE REMAINING TWO-THIRDS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA FELL UNDER GERMAN INFLUENCE.

THE WHOLE WORLD SEES WHAT IS HAPPENING BUT EVEN STATESMEN ARE PUZZLED TO KNOW MUCH OF THE FUTURE.

THE WAY AHEAD IS OBSCURE BUT THE METHODS ARE PLAIN AND BLUNT. DIPLOMATS STILL ARE POLITE BUT THEIR COUNTRIES' WORK SOMETIMES HAS A HI-JACKING AIR. GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED NEWSPAPERS AND EVEN OFFICIALS DEMAND OTHERS' TERRITORY, ASSAULT NEIGHBORS' LEADERS AND URGE SOMEONE TO "HALT HITLER."

ROUGHLY, THE MUNICH "PEACE" MEETING BROUGHT A CLEAR CLEAVAGE BETWEEN "STRONG MAN" GOVERNMENTS, THE DICTATORSHIPS, AND THE DEMOCRACIES. GERMANY'S NAZI CHIEF, ADOLF HITLER, AND BENITO MUSSOLINI OF ITALY

WORKED TOGETHER UNDER THEIR "ROME-BERLIN AXIS" AGREEMENT.

BRITAIN'S CHAMBERLAIN AND FRENCH PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER

REPRESENTED DEMOCRACIES. THEIR DECISION TO SACRIFICE CZECHO-

SLOVAKIA LIFTED THE GLOOM OF WAR FROM THE MAP BUT REVEALED THE

CODREANU, RUMANIA'S NAZI CHIEF, AND THIRTEEN AIDES WERE SHOT DOWN WEDNESDAY OUTSIDE A PRISON FROM WHICH THE GOVERNMENT SAID THEY STILL RAN THE IRON GUARD. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THE PRISONERS TRIED TO ESCAPE. YESTERDAY THERE WERE KILLED THREE IRON GUARDS WHO ADMITTED SHOOTING A UNIVERSITY RECTOR WHO OPPOSED THEIR MOVEMENT. THEY ALSO WERE ASSERTED TO BE ESCAPING WHEN ON THEIR WAY TO TRIAL. THOSE THINGS STRENGTHEN CAROL BECAUSE HE WOULDN'T WANT HIS RUMANIAN NAZI ENEMIES DICKERING WITH HITLER. IF CAROL JOINS THE HITLER MOVEMENT, HE WANTS TO RUN HIS OWN SHOW.

ITALIAN-FRENCH TROUBLE IS AN OLD STORY. JUST NOW THE FRENCH COMPLAIN THAT ITALIAN FASCISTS SHOUT TOO LOUDLY THEIR DESIRE FOR FRENCH TERRITORY. ITALY LONG HAS SOUGHT "RIGHTS" IN TUNISIA. IN THAT NORTH AFRICA PROTECTORATE ITALY ONCE HAD HER OWN SCHOOLS AND COURTS FOR HER PREPONDANT ITALIAN POPULATION. FRANCE PROMISED ITALY "SATISFACTION" DURING THE 1914-1918 WAR BUT ITALY DIDN'T GET IT. SHE GOT INSTEAD CONTINUATION OF THOSE RIGHTS FOR A FEW YEARS.

30.24-1113

30.24-1113

DEC 3-1938

DEC 3-1938

ANCIENT SORES. THE SORES WERE THERE ALL THE TIME BUT PEOPLE FORGOT THEM IN THEIR BIGGER TROUBLE, DANGER OF WAR.

Jews, Rumanian Fascism and Italy's Clash with France Illustrate the Broad Problem. DEC 3-1938

Jews in Germany yesterday (Saturday) were forbidden to appear in certain main streets and public buildings. Restrictions that followed the assassination of a German diplomat by a Jewish youth in Paris November 7 aroused the world to rescue the 600,000 Jews in Germany. That brought new antagonisms. German Nazis resented the world's disapproval. British Jewish sympathizers criticized Chamberlain's desire to improve relations with Hitler. The fight goes on.

Rumanian King Carol had a Nazi problem of his own. The Fascist Iron Guard fought him, usually secretly. Recently Carol shopped around Europe to improve Rumania's position. Things began to happen when Carol got home fresh from a talk with Hitler. Corneliu Zelea

There is no formal demand for more but Mussolini's black shirt fascists often voice an informal one. Also they frequently remind France that Alpine France and Corsica once were Italian.

All these muddles of statecraft ate powder kegs for Europe because nations have seen what force will do. German force inspired such a fear of trouble that Hitler took over Austria last March 13 and got what he asked for in Czechoslovakia under the Munich accord.

For the moment Britain and France don't parade their force because it didn't get them anything at Munich. There they decided Hitler's peace terms were better than a general war. Yet both countries frankly and openly furbish their arms with the definite idea of making themselves strong enough to talk turkey to Germany--some day.

Guns, drums and soldiers cause a terrible uproar but in the bedlam the peacemakers still struggle for peace.

Chamberlain said he would borrow an Americanism and make himself a "go-getter" for peace. He went to see Hitler at Munich and ~~he~~ ^{JAN. 11,} he is going to Rome to see Mussolini.

Daladier, likewise, is at work. While labor Wednesday fought his economic measures with a general strike that failed to stop him, he kept on talking to Germany and Tuesday Hitler's right hand diplomat, former champagne salesman Joachim von Ribbentrop is going to Paris to sign a French-German declaration similar to one Hitler and Chamberlain made at Munich.

JH24 PES

DEC 3-1938

CHAMBERLAIN AIDE ASSAILS GERMANY

Earl De La Warr Calls Treatment Of Jews Defiance Of Civilization

Cites Appeasement Efforts. Says Only Armaments Can Speak Effectively

[By the Associated Press] Bradford, England, Dec. 4—Earl de la Warr, a Cabinet minister, warned Germany today not to repeat the 1914 mistake of thinking Britain decadent and of a growing English conviction that "only armaments can speak effectively."

The peer, in the Cabinet as president of the Board of Education, also disclosed in an address here Britain's disappointment with the Nazi state since the September Munich agreement.

In his warning, he said: "It may seem decadent to insist on continuing to lead civilized lives. There was a generation who thought so in 1914. It would be a tragedy for civilization if the same mistake was made again."

Refers To Munich Conference

Turning to the Munich conference which dismembered Czecho-Slovakia, he declared:

"We were striving for a policy we called appeasement. What response has it evoked?"

The response, he said was, "within a fortnight of Munich, the wildest abuse of ourselves and attacks on our politicians that amount to an attempt at interference in our internal affairs and defiance of every canon of civilization in their (Germans') treatment of Jews."

Appeal For National Unity Earl de la Warr asserted there was in England "a deep and growing feeling that we can do nothing to satisfy them (the Germans); that friendly words and friendly actions are mistaken for cowardice and that only armaments can speak effectively."

He repeated the plea for national unity that has been made by Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in a letter to a Conservative by-election candidate, also asked today for a new unified effort in all sections of the national life.

SUDETENLANDERS VOTE FOR HITLER

Retrieved Area Ballots 98.7 Per Cent for Him.

REICHENBERG, Germany, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Sudetenlanders lined up behind Adolf Hitler, their "liberator" from Czechoslovakia, 98.7 per cent strong in electing their thirty Deputies to the Reichstag yesterday.

Returns from all sixty-six of the districts Germany won in the Munich partition agreement September 29 showed 2,152,256 "yes" votes and 26,497 "no." Of the 2,211,895 persons eligible to vote 33,142 either did not vote or their ballots were invalid.

Hitler and two Sudeten Nazi leaders, Konrad Henlein and Karl Hermann Frank, headed the ballot, which read: "Do you acknowledge our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, the liberator of Sudetenland, and do you give your vote to the list of the National Socialist German Labor party?"

A circle about one and a half inches in diameter was provided for "yes" votes and one four-fifths of an inch across for "no" votes. Including Sudetenlanders who voted in other sections of Germany there was a total vote of 2,464,494 "yes" and 27,426 "no," raising the general percentage to 98.9.

1938

30.24-1115

30.24-1115

SEES DRIFT TO WAR**Pirow Predicts Tension at Breaking Point in Spring.**

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Oswald Pirow, Union of South Africa Defense Minister who talked to democrats and dictators on a tour of European capitals, warned today that international tension may reach the breaking point by next spring.

Mr. Pirow conferred with British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Italian Premier Benito Mussolini, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and other key figures on his just-completed swing.

"Europe," he warned, "is drifting into a war which no nation wants but against which every government is preparing."

"Unless there is a complete change of outlook in the next month or two international tension will reach the breaking point during the spring of next year."

AND—MIGHT LEAD PIROW

LONDON, DEC. 5—(AP)—DEFENSE MINISTER OSWALD PIROW OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA WARNED TODAY THAT "EUROPE IS DRIFTING INTO WAR."

PIROW RETURNED TO LONDON YESTERDAY AFTER COMPLETING A TOUR OF EUROPE THAT COVERED PORTUGAL, INSURGENT SPAIN, GERMANY, ITALY, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.

DEC 6-1938

HE SPOKE TO DEMOCRATS AND DICTATORS. BESIDES OTHER DOMINANT FIGURES IN THE EUROPEAN SCENE HE CONFERRED WITH BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, ITALIAN PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND REICHSFUEHRER HITLER.

"EUROPE," HE DECLARED, "IS DRIFTING INTO WAR—WAR WHICH NO NATION WANTS BUT AGAINST WHICH EVERY GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING . . ."

"UNLESS THERE IS A COMPLETE CHANGE OF OUTLOOK WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH OR TWO INTERNATIONAL TENSION WILL REACH THE BREAKING POINT DURING THE SPRING OF NEXT YEAR."

IN A STATEMENT, PIROW BLAMED "THE DRIFT TO WAR" ON "PURELY PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS."

IN THE REFUGEE QUESTION—I CALL IT THAT BECAUSE IT IS MORE

THAN A JEWISH PROBLEM—IS CAPABLE OF COMPARATIVELY EASY SETTLEMENT," HE SAID.

"TWO THINGS ARE NECESSARY FOR SUCH A SOLUTION:

DEC 6-1938

"FIRST, MONEY TO TAKE THE PLACE OF ASSETS THAT REFUGEES ARE NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE WITH THEM;

"SECOND, LAND TO SETTLE THOSE WHO HAVE NO MONEY OR WHO, IN SPITE OF THEIR MONEY, ARE DEBARRED BY IMMIGRATION LAWS.

"AN INTERNATIONAL LOAN FOR WHICH COUNTRIES WHO WISH TO GET RID OF THEIR REFUGEES WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE BUT WHICH WOULD BE GUARANTEED BY OTHER GREAT POWERS WOULD SOLVE THE FIRST QUESTION.

"AS TO LAND, THERE IS MORE THAN ENOUGH UNOCCUPIED, SUITABLE LAND

WHICH COULD FORM AN ENTITY EITHER AS A STATE OR A MANDATE TO SETTLE TWICE THE NUMBER OF REFUGEES LIKELY TO BE AVAILABLE.

"WHAT IS ABSENT, HOWEVER, IS THE WILLINGNESS BOTH ON THE PART OF COUNTRIES WHO WISH TO SEND THEIR REFUGEES AND OF THOSE WHO PROFESS TO FEEL SORRY FOR THEM TO MAKE ANY REAL SACRIFICE."

PIROW DECLARED THAT "THE TRAGEDY OF THE SITUATION" WAS THAT, SINCE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ISSUE, "THERE IS NO PRINCIPLE AT STAKE WHICH WOULD EXCUSE A WAR, LET ALONE MAKE ONE INEVITABLE."

DEC 6-1938

W350PE

(500)

1938

30.24-1115

30.24-1115

SEES DRIFT TO WAR**Pirow Predicts Tension at Breaking Point in Spring.**

LONDON, Dec. 5 (A. P.).—Oswald Pirow, Union of South Africa Defense Minister who talked to democrats and dictators on a tour of European capitals, warned today that international tension may reach the breaking point by next spring.

Mr. Pirow conferred with British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Italian Premier Benito Mussolini, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and other key figures on his just-completed swing.

"Europe," he warned, "is drifting into war which no nation wants but against which every government is preparing."

"Unless there is a complete change of outlook in the next month or two international tension will reach the breaking point during the spring of next year."

AND MIGHT LEAD PIROW

LONDON, DEC. 5—(AP)—DEFENSE MINISTER OSWALD PIROW OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA WARNED TODAY THAT "EUROPE IS DRIFTING INTO WAR."

PIROW RETURNED TO LONDON YESTERDAY AFTER COMPLETING A TOUR OF EUROPE THAT COVERED PORTUGAL, INSURGENT SPAIN, GERMANY, ITALY, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.

DEC 6-1938

HE SPOKE TO DEMOCRATS AND DICTATORS. BESIDES OTHER DOMINANT FIGURES IN THE EUROPEAN SCENE HE CONFERRED WITH BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, ITALIAN PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND REICHSFUEHRER HITLER.

"EUROPE," HE DECLARED, "IS DRIFTING INTO WAR—WAR WHICH NO NATION WANTS BUT AGAINST WHICH EVERY GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING . . ."

"UNLESS THERE IS A COMPLETE CHANGE OF OUTLOOK WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH OR TWO INTERNATIONAL TENSION WILL REACH THE BREAKING POINT DURING THE SPRING OF NEXT YEAR."

IN A STATEMENT, PIROW BLAMED "THE DRIFT TO WAR" ON "PURELY PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS."

IN THE REFUGEE QUESTION—I CALL IT THAT BECAUSE IT IS MORE

THAN A JEWISH PROBLEM—IS CAPABLE OF COMPARATIVELY EASY SETTLEMENT," HE SAID.

"TWO THINGS ARE NECESSARY FOR SUCH A SOLUTION:

DEC 6-1938

"FIRST, MONEY TO TAKE THE PLACE OF ASSETS THAT REFUGEES ARE NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE WITH THEM;

"SECOND, LAND TO SETTLE THOSE WHO HAVE NO MONEY OR WHO, IN SPITE OF THEIR MONEY, ARE DEBARRED BY IMMIGRATION LAWS.

"AN INTERNATIONAL LOAN FOR WHICH COUNTRIES WHO WISH TO GET RID OF THEIR REFUGEES WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE BUT WHICH WOULD BE GUARANTEED BY OTHER GREAT POWERS WOULD SOLVE THE FIRST QUESTION.

"AS TO LAND, THERE IS MORE THAN ENOUGH UNOCCUPIED, SUITABLE LAND

WHICH COULD FORM AN ENTITY EITHER AS A STATE OR A MANDATE TO SETTLE TWICE THE NUMBER OF REFUGEES LIKELY TO BE AVAILABLE.

"WHAT IS ABSENT, HOWEVER, IS THE WILLINGNESS BOTH ON THE PART OF COUNTRIES WHO WISH TO SEND THEIR REFUGEES AND OF THOSE WHO PROFESS TO FEEL SORRY FOR THEM TO MAKE ANY REAL SACRIFICE."

PIROW DECLARED THAT "THE TRAGEDY OF THE SITUATION" WAS THAT, SINCE THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ISSUE, "THERE IS NO PRINCIPLE AT STAKE WHICH WOULD EXCUSE A WAR, LET ALONE MAKE ONE INEVITABLE."

DEC 6-1938

WISSE

(copy)

BERLIN, DEC. 5-(AP)—FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP LEFT TONIGHT FOR PARIS WHERE HE IS SCHEDULED TO SIGN A FRENCH-GERMAN NON-WAR PACT TOMORROW.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED TO FRIEDRICHSTRASSE RAILWAY STATION BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY AND A NUMBER OF OFFICIALS OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE IN FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

VON RIBBENTROP TOOK MOST OF THE HEADS OF HIS DEPARTMENT TO PARIS FOR THE FORMALITIES OF SIGNING THE GOOD NEIGHBORLY ACCORD WITH FRANCE, WHICH IS ALONG THE LINES OF ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT REACHED AT MUNICH.

FRAU VON RIBBENTROP ALSO ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND.

FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT IS SIGNED IN PARIS BY FRANCE AND GERMANY

Von Ribbentrop and Bonnet
Complete Amity Pact in
Foreign Office

NAZI IS CAREFULLY GUARDED

Accord Pledges Consultation in
All Future Disputes Between
Two Nations.

PARIS, Dec. 6 (A. P.).—France and Germany today signed an accord, widely termed a "war renunciation pact," which pledged them to amicable discussion of difficulties instead of resorting to armed force.

The agreement declared that the two Governments recognized as definite the present boundaries between them and that no French-German territorial question exists. It said that the Governments were convinced "pacific relations and good neighborliness" between them constitute an essential element of "consolidation of the European situation" and the maintenance of general peace.

Foreign Ministers Georges Bonnet of France and Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany signed the agreement, on cream-colored sheets of vellum containing French and German text.

On his arrival from Berlin unusual precautions were taken to guard Herr von Ribbentrop, who after signing the accord, began diplomatic conversations with French statesmen.

After talking with Herr von Ribbentrop, M. Bonnet tonight issued an invitation to "all countries" to join with France and Germany in "the work of co-operation" begun by signature of the new accord. "Today's declaration marks an important step in the work of co-operation," M. Bonnet declared. "France hopes to see all countries participate."

The French Government has maintained that the signing of the accord, which occurred this afternoon in the famous clock room of the Foreign Office, would open a new era of European relations favorable to the solution of acute existing problems.

Military Expenditures Rise.

At the same time France appropriated about \$686,000,000 for 1939 military and naval needs, increasing such expenditures \$280,000,000 over 1938.

The pact provided that France and Germany were resolved "under the reserve of their particular relations with third Powers to remain in contact on all questions interesting their two countries and to consult mutually in case of developments of these questions should risk leading to international difficulties."

The three-minute ceremony of signing began at 3:42 P. M. (10:42 A. M. Eastern standard time) and was enacted in the presence of the two Foreign Ministers, German and French delegations and German and French newspaper men.

Armed Force Not Ruled Out.

Circles in close contact with the Government warned that the signature of the accord should not be taken as an instant and complete modification of the European situation. They explained that the agreement does not rule out a resort to armed force but simply means that when a dispute arises the two parties will try to settle it through consultation. These circles held that the greatest benefit to be derived from the accord is a general improvement of the atmosphere for dealings between Berlin and Paris.

The newspaper *Le Temps*, which frequently reflects Government views, said Italian hopes that the accord would open the door at once to a discussion of the colonial question or a quick solution of the Spanish problem were in vain.

Text of Agreement.
The official French text of the accord read:

"Bonnet, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, and von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Reich, acting in the name and under the order of their governments, are agreed to what follows, during their meeting in Paris the sixth of December, 1938:

"The French Government and the German Government share fully the conviction that pacific relations and good neighborliness between France and Germany constitute one of the essential elements of the consolidation of the European situation and of the maintenance of general peace.

"The two governments will use in consequence all their strength to assure the developments in this direction of relations between their countries. The two governments state that between their countries no question of a territorial order rests in suspense and they recognize solemnly as the definitive border between their countries such as it is actually established.

Consultation Pledged.

"The two governments are resolved under the reserve of their particular relations with third Powers to remain in contact on all questions interesting their two countries and to consult mutually in case the future developments of these questions should risk leading to international difficulties."

"The two governments have signed the present declaration, which becomes immediately effective, made in two copies, in the French and German languages."

Immediately after the ceremony the French and German diplomats moved to an adjoining conference room to begin diplomatic conversations.

DEC 7 1938
Von Ribbentrop Arrives.

Herr von Ribbentrop, accompanied by his wife and his staff, arrived at Invalides station at 11:10 A. M. (6:10 A. M., Eastern standard time). He was greeted personally by Foreign Minister Bonnet. He then went immediately to the Hotel Crillon, where he conferred with advisers before Premier Edouard Daladier's luncheon in his honor.

During a Cabinet meeting just prior to the start of his talks with Herr von Ribbentrop, M. Daladier submitted and President Albert Lebrun signed a decree convoking Parliament for December 8. M. Bonnet gave the Ministers a general outline of the plans for today's and tomorrow's conversations with the German Foreign Minister.

What the pact left unsaid was the subject for further negotiation between Herr von Ribbentrop and his staff, Premier Daladier, M. Bonnet and their veteran advisers on foreign affairs.

France wanted to know whether Germany backed the Italian agitation for Tunisia and Corsica. France wanted to know also how determined was Germany on her own colonial demands. Premier Daladier himself said yesterday that the French answer would be no to both colonial aspirations.

To Discuss Soviet Pact.

Herr von Ribbentrop, as French and German sources in Paris saw it, wanted to know what France had to say about the Nazi drive, economically and politically, toward the east, and whether France still considered the French-Soviet Russian mutual defensive was valid.

The Rightist French press, strong

advocate of dropping the Russian ties, expressed almost universal approval of the French-German pact and the conversations. The Left press did not.

The former Premier and Socialist leader, Leon Blum, declared in *Le Populaire* that the agreement "following Munich and the anti-Jewish atrocities" would be difficult for American public opinion to accept.

Paris Buzzes With Rumors.

Paris buzzed with rumors on the eve of the signing ceremony.

One published report said that the wife of one Cabinet Minister declined an invitation to the official reception for Von Ribbentrop and wrote she and her husband "are dining at the Czechoslovak legation."

One report attributed by several papers to a "high official of the Foreign Office," said that the French had been assured Chancellor Hitler would cut many attacks upon France from the next edition of *Mein Kampf*, his autobiographical-political volume.

The Daladier government took no chances of trouble on the visit of the first German Foreign Minister since Julius Curtius came to Paris in 1931. Precautions particularly were intensified because of the assassination of German Embassy Secretary, Ernst von Rath, last month.

GERMANY GIVES FRANCE PLEDGE ON COLONIES

Von Ribbentrop Says Berlin Will Not Immediately Press Land Issue

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Dec. 6—Nazi Germany gave France a signed pact of friendship today and sealed it with a promise of at least a temporary respite from territorial claims.

The promise embraced France's colonial possessions as well as her frontier on the Rhine.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister of Germany, and Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister of France, put their signatures to a three-point accord formally burying ancient enmities, which pledged good-neighbor relations, recognized the existing Rhine frontier, and called for consultation on all problems except those dealing with "particular relations with third powers."

Several Other Issues Discussed

In conversations following the ceremony, it was learned from quarters close to the Foreign Ministry, von Ribbentrop also gave Bonnet assurances Germany would not immediately press any claims for return of her colonies lost to France under mandates after the World War.

The colonial question was the most important among many discussed by the diplomats in a general conversation.

The German Foreign Minister was said to have maintained Germany's "theoretical claims" for return of her colonies, but to have pointed out

that the Reich had made no formal demands and did not intend to do so for the time being.

Review Spanish War Problem

A similar attitude was understood to have been taken toward the recent Italian clamor for recognition of her "interests and aspirations" in French Tunisia and Corsica.

The Foreign Ministers also reviewed the problem of the Spanish civil war in their talks and the possibilities of developing mutual trade, but no definite decisions were reached.

Germany's immediate goal was understood to be improvement of her standing with France at a time when her relations with Great Britain and the United States have grown strained. A result of recent anti-Jewish measures.

Third Nations Not Named

The "third powers" whose relations with Germany and France were the basis of the pact reservation on consultation were not specified officially. It was generally accepted, however, that for Germany the phrase meant Italy and for France, Britain.

French and German foreign affairs experts, headed by Bonnet and von Ribbentrop, conferred for two hours and forty minutes.

Just before the French and German Foreign Ministers signed the so-called "war-renunciation pact," the Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee earmarked the equivalent of about \$686,000,000 for France's army and navy in a provisional approval of 1939 budget requests—an increase of \$280,000,000 over 1938.

Use Louis XVI Style Pens

Bonnet and von Ribbentrop affixed their names to the five-paragraph pact with a golden-plumed pen of Louis XVI style under the crystal chandeliers of the famous clockroom at the Foreign Ministry.

There the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war was signed ten years ago.

Tonight, after his first consultation with the German delegation, Bonnet told newspaper men, "France hopes to see all countries participate" in "the work of cooperation" begun with the signing of the French-German accord.

Opens Way For Collaboration

He said the recognition of the French-German frontier as contained in the pact had "put an end to a long historic debate and prepared the way for collaboration of the two countries." The Foreign Minister added that the French and German people hold each other in esteem that "was born during the great war."

Henceforth, he said, they intend to work "in an atmosphere of understanding and peace."

Von Ribbentrop, also addressing newspaper men, said the accord would put an end to "historic prejudices" between his nation and France.

A high-placed person at the Foreign Office said that the conversations would be continued until von Ribbentrop leaves to return to Berlin Thursday.

Direct talks between French and German Foreign Ministers have been a decided rarity in recent years. It was acknowledged, however, that the present talks would have highly important results—to be seen not in communiqués but in action.

The first consultation lasted from 3.45 to 6.25 P. M., after which the two Foreign Ministers drank a bit of champagne and a communique was issued.

Exchange of Views
The communique said von Ribbentrop's visit had "furnished the occasion for a broad exchange of Franco-German views."

It went on to say that he and Bonnet were examining "the principal European problems and more particularly those which concerned directly the political and economic relations between France and Germany."

"It is recognized by both that development of relations between the two countries on a basis of formal recognition of their frontier would serve not only their common interests but would constitute an essential contribution to the maintenance of peace."

"It is in this spirit that the Foreign Ministers of the two countries signed the statement which, while reserving special relations of the two governments with third powers, expresses their desire for pacific collaboration in mutual respect and marks thus an important step in the path of general appeasement."

Puts Hitler Promise in Writing
Signing of the pact brought particular satisfaction to France in that it put in writing Reichsführer Hitler's often expressed renunciation of any claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

It also gave France the same promise of mutual consultation on peace-threatening problems which Germany offered to Britain after the Munich accord.

Nevertheless, a widespread suspicion prevailed in Left-Wing French quarters that this simply was another maneuver on the part of the Reich to isolate France by dealing with her at a time when Britain and the United States are objecting to German measures against Jews.

Atmosphere Is Subdued
As evidence of this feeling the atmosphere surrounding the French-German conversations was subdued. Few flags were flying for the occasion today. No ceremony attended the passage of the German delegation through Paris after its arrival this morning.

A throng of police and Mobile Guards stood about the Foreign Office, but there was only a thin crowd of spectators.

Von Ribbentrop returned to his hotel where at once he received Ra-

faelo Guariglia, new Italian Ambassador to France—for the purpose, it was understood, of informing him on this afternoon's conversations.

Nazi Papers Deny Pact Weakens Ties With Rome

Berlin, Dec. 6 (AP)—The German press stated unanimously and with emphasis today that the new French-German war-renunciation pact in no way detracted from the solidity of the Rome-Berlin axis.

The mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, *Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz*, asserted that the French-German agreement, as well as the similar British-German understanding, was the direct outcome of German-Italian policies.

"The authorities in Rome, which so many accuse of a myopia, that are seeking to bridge over differences with others," the organ commented.

Pa Gives Lie To Hitler Stand In 'Mein Kampf'

Fuehrer Once Wrote That France Was 'Implacable Enemy,' but New Edition Will Tone Down Attacks

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, in delegating his Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to sign today a friendship pact with France, reversed the position he outlined in his autobiographical book "Mein Kampf" ("My Struggle")—the bible of Nazism.

(In Paris several newspapers reported that a "high official" of the French Foreign Office said the French had been assured Hitler would delete many attacks upon France from the next edition of "Mein Kampf" as a result of the accord.)

"The implacable and deadly enemy of the German people is and ever will be France," Hitler wrote on page 669 of the authorized current German edition, as translated officially.

"No matter who reigned in France or who in the future will govern there, whether Bourbons of Jacobins, Napoleonites or bourgeois democrats,

clerical republicans or Red Bolsheviks, the final goal of their foreign political activity will ever be the attempt to take possession of the Rhine frontier and render this stream, which flows through France, German, to be dissolved and shattered," Hitler wrote.

He Began Book in Jail
"Mein Kampf" was published first

in 1925 when Germany was paying reparations and the Rhineland was occupied by French soldiers. Hitler started writing the book when he was in jail in 1924 after the unsuccessful Munich 1918-19 cellars putsch. Many Nazi supporters say "Mein Kampf" represents views

which Hitler has since changed. Others say Der Fuehrer never abandons a standpoint once taken.

Hitler's language, however, is plain and to the point regarding the former German region of Alsace-Lorraine in eastern France. This passage occurs on page 765:

"I shall never believe that France's intentions regarding us can ever change, for at bottom they are founded upon the sense of self-protection of the French nation. Were I myself a Frenchman, and France's greatness therefore something as pleasing to me as Germany's greatness is holy to me, I could not act differently and would not want to act differently than Clemenceau (the late Georges Clemenceau, French war-time premier, died after all, Dec. 7, 1929).

Spurred France as an Ally

As Hitler viewed the European situation in "Mein Kampf," Germany could have as allies only Italy and England, but never France. On this point he wrote, on page 705:

What France, spurred on by her love of revenge and planfully led by the Jew, is today doing in Europe is a sin against the existence of the white race, and will some day incite against her people all the spirits of revenge that can be summoned by a race of men that has recognized racial disgrace (meaning the intermarriage of whites with other races) as humanity's hereditary sin.

"For Germany, the French danger connotes the obligation to cast aside all sentimentality and to stretch out a hand to him who is equally threat-

ened like ourselves and who does not want to stand for and suffer France's lust for rule. . . . In Europe there can be but two allies for Germany for a long time to come: England and Italy."

French and Germans Shake Hands on Pact

METZ, France, Dec. 6 (AP)—French and German customs guards shook hands across the frontier today upon hearing announcements of the signing in Paris of an accord pledging good neighbor relations, but the French border populace remained skeptical.

Alarm caused by the Czech crisis and Italy's clamor for French possessions was not dispelled by the signature of the formal declaration of friendship. "It is too good to be true," was one typical comment.

30.24-1117

PARIS-DEC-6
THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE IN THE SAME ROOM WHERE TEN YEARS AGO THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT FOR OUTLAWING WAR WAS SIGNED IN THE FAMOUS CLOCK ROOM OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

GERMAN INFORMANTS SAID VON RIBBENTROP EXPECTED TO DRIVE A HARD BARGAIN, HOWEVER, FOR SPECIFIC POINTS OUTSIDE THE TREATY.

BERLIN-DEC-6
IN THE BOOK HITLER DID NOT COMMIT HIMSELF SPECIFICALLY REGARDING ALSACE-LORRAINE. IN RETROSPECT HE OBSERVED, ON PAGE 297:

"OUR (PRE-WAR) SOLUTION OF THE ALSACE-LORRAINE QUESTION WAS HALF-HEARTED. INSTEAD OF FOREVER SHATTERING THE HEAD OF THE FRENCH HYDRA WITH BRUTAL FORCE AND AT THE SAME TIME EXTENDING EQUAL RIGHTS TO THE ALSATIAN, NEITHER ONE NOR THE OTHER WAS DONE."

TWO MAJOR PROBLEMS WERE SEEN LOCKING EUROPEAN PACTS AS BONNET AND VON RIBBENTROP, EACH WITH A FEW CLOSE ADVISERS, STARTED THEIR TALKS.

FRANCE WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE SEEKING ASSURANCES FROM GERMANY THAT SHE DID NOT SUPPORT ITALIAN DEMANDS FOR FRENCH TUNISIA AND CORSICA. GERMANY ON THE OTHER HAND WAS BELIEVED TO BE SEEKING A WEAKENING IF NOT COMPLETE RUPTURE OF THE MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE SOVIET UNION.

THE PACT WAS WRITTEN IN FRENCH AND DEC 7 1938
GERMAN ON SINGLE SHEETS OF CREAM-COLORED PELLUM, BORDERED WITH RED
BONNET AND VON RIBBENTROP SAT IN LARGE ARMCHAIRS AT A LOUIS XVI DESK TO AFFIX THEIR SIGNATURES TO EACH

1938

COPY

AMONG THE SPECTATORS WERE ~~THE~~ GERMAN AMBASSADOR,
COUNT JOHANNES VON WELCZEK, MEMBERS OF VON RIBBENTROP'S PARTY,
PREMIER ~~DAVID~~ DALADIER AND OTHER HIGH ~~FRANCE~~ FRENCH OFFICIALS.
THE CEREMONY LASTED BUT THREE MINUTES ~~AND THE FRENCH DIPLOMATIC~~

TALKS STARTED AT ONCE IN A CHAMBER ADJOINING THE
VON RIBBENTROP GRASPED BONNET'S HAND WHEN

HE STEPPED DOWN FROM THE TRAIN AND ~~HE~~ SAID IN FRENCH, "I AM
VERY HAPPY TO BE IN FRANCE AND TO MAKE YOUR ACQUAINTANCE.

"THIS MORNING I HAVE SEEN ~~BEAUTIFUL~~
FRANCE IN THE SUNLIGHT."

DEC 7 1938

AN HONOR GUARD OF MUNICIPAL POLICE

MET THE GERMAN DELEGATION AND ~~OPENED~~ THE WAY ~~THE STATION~~
TO VON RIBBENTROP'S HOTEL, THE CRILLON, WAS HEAVILY POLICED.
THE CRILLON IS ON THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, ACROSS THE STREET
FROM THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY.

DEC 7 1938

THE SIGNING OF THE PACT ~~IS~~ FOLLOWED A LUNCHEON
GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE GERMAN DIPLOMAT BY PREMIER DALADIER.

1650

APR PARIS 1120 ~~NEWS~~ MISC CAP 5057

BERLIN-DEC-6-

SIGNATURE OF THE PACT IN PARIS TODAY, WITH ITS IM-
PLICATIONS OF GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS, HAS BEEN TAKEN FOR
DAYS HERE ALMOST AS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT. GERMAN NEWSPAPER COR-
RESPONDENTS IN PARIS, HOWEVER, ARE KEENLY AWARE OF DISSENTING
VOICES IN FRANCE, AND FOR ONCE THEY HAVE SPARED THEIR READERS
LITTLE ADVERSE COMMENT.

DEC 7 1938

BERSENZEITUNG'S PARIS CORRESPONDENT NEVERTHELESS
CONCLUDES THAT THE MAJORITY OF FRENCHMEN THINK "THE PROFFERED
HAND SHOULD NOT BE REFUSED." HE CONTINUES:

"ARTIFICIALLY NURTURED SUSPICIONS WITH WHICH THE
FRENCH PEOPLE HAVE BEEN INNOCULATED FOR CENTURIES CANNOT BE ALLAYED
OVERNIGHT, NOR BY ONE SINGLE ACT. BUT IF THERE IS GOOD WILL TO
BUILD UP GOOD NEIGHBORSHIP ON A BASIS OF MUTUAL RESPECT AND
CONFIDENCE, THE TIME TO DO IT IS NOW."

DEC 7 1938

~~REMARKS~~

DIPLOMATISCH POLITISCHE KORRESPONDENZ ~~SAID~~ THAT "THE
REICH'S FOREIGN POLICY FOR YEARS HAS BEEN IMBUED WITH THE WISH TO
COME TO AN ARRANGEMENT WITH FRANCE."

DEC 7 1938

1938

30.24 - 1119

30.24 - 1119

"THE FUEHRER," IT SAID, "REPEATEDLY HAS DECLARED THAT NO MORE QUESTIONS STOOD BETWEEN THE TWO NEIGHBORS THAT WOULD EXCLUDE FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND RAPPROCHMENT. . . ."

"THE FACT IS CALCULATED TO SWEEP AWAY OLD PREJUDICES AND CREATE A BASIS OF PEACEFUL COOPERATION."

THE TAGEBLATT DOES NOT CONCEAL ITS SATISFACTION IN RECALLING THE VISIT OF GERMAN CHANCELLOR HEINRICH BRUENING AND FOREIGN MINISTER JULIUS CURTIUS TO PARIS IN JULY, 1931, AS "SUPPLICANTS" TO NEGOTIATE LOANS TO PAY REPARATIONS. THIS VISIT IS COMPARED WITH THAT OF FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP TODAY.

DEC 7 1938

"TODAY," THE PAPER POINTS OUT PROUDLY, "WE HAVE NOT GONE TO PARIS TO NEGOTIATE. A STATEMENT IS SIGNED WHICH CHARACTERIZES THE NEW EUROPEAN SITUATION AND ADAPTS THE RELATIONS OF BOTH COUNTRIES TO MODERN PRACTICAL REQUIREMENTS."

"TODAY IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF WISHES, BUT RATHER A RECOGNITION OF SOLID FACTS."

PRAGUE, DEC 6-(AP)—CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER WAS SAID IN AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES TODAY TO BE PLANNING A VISIT TO BERLIN TO CONFER WITH GERMAN OFFICIALS, PROBABLY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER, FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY, WOULD SEE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP TO DISCUSS A FOUR-POWER GUARANTEE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S NEW BORDERS, IT WAS STATED.

MEANWHILE, A NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNISTS GAINED MOMENTUM, WITH INDICATIONS THE GOVERNMENT SOON WOULD BE GIVEN POWER TO UNSEAT COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(THIRTY COMMUNISTS WERE ELECTED TO THE 300-MEMBER LOWER CHAMBER AND 16 TO THE 150-MEMBER SENATE IN 1935 GENERAL ELECTIONS.)

ANTI-COMMUNIST AND ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION CONTINUED IN SLOVAKIA, WHERE KAROL SIDOR, LEADER OF THE SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY, DECLARED SLOVAKS WOULD COOPERATE WITH ALL STATES FIGHTING JEWS AND BOL-SHEVISH.

SIDOR SPOKE IN A CAMPAIGN ADDRESS FOR THE SLOVAK PARLIAMENT ELECTION DEC. 18.

REUTERS
H-GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DEC-6

DEC 7 1938

SINCE THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, WHEN PRUSSIAN ARMIES HELPED WELLINGTON DEFEAT NAPOLEON AT WATERLOO, FRANCE AND GERMANY HAVE ENGAGED IN TWO MAJOR WARS AND CONCLUDED TWO PEACE TREATIES.

BEHIND THE ACCORD SIGNED TODAY, PLEDGING TO SETTLE FUTURE DISPUTES BY NEGOTIATIONS, STRETCHES A HISTORY OF DISPUTES OVER FRONTIERS, COLONIES AND CLASHING INTERESTS WHICH HAVE BEEN DETERMINED BY BLOODSHED.

THESE ARE THE HIGHSPTS OF TROUBLED FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS:

1871--THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES ENDED THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, CEDING ALSACE-LORRAINE TO GERMANY, WHICH EMERGED FROM THE WAR AS AN UNIFIED EMPIRE.

DEC 7 1938

1914-18--THE WORLD WAR, FOUGHT PRINCIPALLY ON FRENCH SOIL, RESULTED IN THE DEFEAT OF GERMAN FORCES BY THE ALLIED ARMIES.

1919--THE SECOND TREATY OF VERSAILLES IMPOSED A PEACE WHICH AMONG OTHER THINGS CEDED ALSACE-LORRAINE BACK TO FRANCE.

1928--BOTH FRANCE AND GERMANY WERE SIGNATORIES OF THE KELLOGG-BRIAND TREATY RENOUNCING WAR AS AN INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY; 61 OTHER NATIONS ADHERED TO THE PACT.

1938--FOREIGN MINISTERS VON RIBBENTROP AND BONNET SIGNED AN ACCORD PLEDGING TO NEGOTIATE ANY FUTURE DIFFERENCES AND TO ~~END~~ THE PRESENT FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

QQ113PES

France and Germany Renew Talks After Signing of Pact

Discuss Differences Which Might Lead to Break—Berlin Wants Free Hand in Eastern Europe. 8 1938

PARIS, Dec. 7 (A. P.).—France and Germany, having signed their agreement to try to avoid war, talked over today differences which might lead them to break that promise in the future.

The talks between Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Georges Bonnet which began yesterday and continued this afternoon were said in informed quarters to have established Germany's position as follows:

1. Germany will not immediately press any colonial demands for herself.

2. Germany will not at present back Italy's loud though unofficial demands for Tunisia or Corsica.

Herr von Ribbentrop was believed to have told Mr. Bonnet just that in their 50-minute talk last night. (The German press

stated with emphasis, however, that the new German-French war renunciation pact in no way detracted from the solidarity of the Rome-Berlin axis.)

3. Germany now has no desire to establish herself south of the Pyrenees and is supporting the Spanish Insurgents chiefly because of Italy's demands on her as an axis partner.

What Germany Asks.

In exchange for these pledges, well-informed French quarters said, Germany wants France to do nothing to stop her economic-political drive in Eastern Europe, bringing her ever closer to the Russian Ukraine.

That, according to French informants, means that Germany wants France to declare that the French-Russian mutual assistance pact is really inoperative so that Germany could feel safer on the west in the event of a German-Russian conflict.

Few persons ventured to give M. Bonnet's answer to the reported Germany stand, but most agreed that it was vague.

Pertinax, writing in Premier Daladier's Radical-Socialist party newspaper L'Oeuvre, declared, however, that M. Bonnet would "defend Russia and Poland no better than he defended Czechoslovakia."

Many newspapers ran the story of the signing of the friendship pact yesterday and Herr von Ribbentrop's visit next to other stories whose headlines must have caught his eye.

One of them said: "Violent anti-French demonstrations in Rome, Milan and Turin." Another said: "Germany's reorganized army will number 950,000 men."

These dispatches, combined with the fact that the so-called "no war" pact gives an easy out, led an average Frenchman to say without enthusiasm that "only time and circumstances will tell whether these written and oral promises are worth a rap."

Leftist Comment Unfavorable.

Many French leaders viewed the pact and talks with misgivings.

Socialist ex-Premier Leon Blum, writing in his newspaper Le Populaire, said "after Munich we expected something better."

Henri de Kerillis, Rightist deputy, wrote in L'Epoque that the pact was "empty but dangerous." "Each day Bonnet clears the road further for Germany," he added.

The Leftist press emphasized the complete lack of enthusiasm with which Parisians greeted Herr von Ribbentrop and the unusual measures taken to assure his protection.

In none of the German Foreign Minister's appearances on the street yesterday did the crowds on the sidewalks cheer him. Two thousand police and thousands of Mobile Guards with fixed bayonets guarded his arrival.

Von Ribbentrop began today's round of visits by leaving his hotel at 9:55 A. M. to go to the Arch of Triumph, where he deposited a large wreath with a swastika on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

After the ceremony, which was attended by M. Bonnet, he returned to the hotel and prepared to visit the Goethe Museum.

PARIS, DEC 7--(AP)--ALFRED DUFF COOPER, FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY, WARNED THE FRENCH IN A LECTURE TONIGHT THAT NAZI GERMANY WAS THE "ENEMY OF CIVILIZATION" AND OF FRANCE.

X45.30
X39

THE FORMER MEMBER OF THE BRITISH CABINET WHO RESIGNED BECAUSE OF "MISTRUST" OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY, SPOKE WHILE FOREIGN MINISTERS GEORGES BONNET OF FRANCE AND JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP OF GERMANY STILL WERE CONFERING AFTER YESTERDAY'S SIGNING OF A GOOD NEIGHBOR PACT.

RECALLING THAT ADOLF HITLER'S BOOK, "MEIN KAMPF" DECLARED FOR THE "DESTRUCTION OF FRANCE," DUFF COOPER SAID "EVERY VERBAL PROMISE THAT HAS BEEN MADE HAS BEEN BROKEN. ALL THE INTENTIONS EXPRESSED IN 'MEIN KAMPF' HAVE BEEN EXECUTED."

DEC 8 1938

"NEW PROMISES WERE MADE HERE YESTERDAY. WE MUST HOPE THESE PROMISES WILL BE KEPT. BUT IT WOULD BE BAD AFTER THE EXPERIENCES OF

Blank

30.24-1121

30.24-1121

THE PAST TO FOUND THE POLICY OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES ON SUCH PROMISES."

DECLARING THAT "ALL THE THINGS WHICH FREE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD REGARD AS SACRED ARE IN MORTAL PERIL," HE SAID "THEY CAN BE SAVED IF FRANCE AND ENGLAND REMAIN FIRMLY UNITED AND POOL ALL THEIR RESOURCES TO OPPOSE INVINCIBLE RESISTANCE TO THE ENEMY AND RALLY TO THEIR CAUSE ALL NATIONS WHICH WANT TO KEEP THEIR INDEPENDENCE." DEC 8 1938
NIGHT LEAD COMMENTS

LONDON, DEC. 7-(AP)-BRITAIN'S SECRETARY FOR DOMINIONS AND COLONIES, MALCOLM MACDONALD, SHELVED TODAY THE PROBLEM OF GERMANY'S DEMANDS FOR RESTORATION OF HER COLONIES, SOME OF WHICH BRITAIN HAS HELD SINCE THE WORLD WAR. 30.24

MACDONALD TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE QUESTION "IS NOT NOW AN ISSUE IN PRACTICAL POLITICS." CHEERS GREETED HIS ASSERTION THAT BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION WAS AGAINST ANY COLONIAL TRANSFER, A PROPOSAL WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN PREVIOUSLY HAS INDICATED WAS NOT BEING CONSIDERED AT PRESENT. DEC 8 1938

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED A LABOR MOTION WHICH INCLUDED A PROPOSAL TO POOL UNDER A GENERAL MANDATE ALL COLONIES HELD BY WORLD POWERS WHICH ARE NOT READY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT. THE VOTE WAS 253 TO 127. DEC 8 1938

MACDONALD POINTED OUT THAT ACCEPTANCE OF THE LABORITE PROPOSAL WOULD COMMIT THE HOUSE TO HANDING OVER "TO A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF INTERNATIONAL INTERFERENCE A WHOLE STRING OF ABSOLUTELY VITAL AND STRATEGIC POINTS," SUCH AS GIBRALTAR, ADEN, MALTA AND SINGAPORE, NONE OF WHICH IS "RIPE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT."

PHILIP J. NOEL-BAKER, WHO MADE THE MOTION, ACCUSED THE DICTATORSHIP COUNTRIES OF ADOPTING A POLICY AIMED AT "CREATION OF NEW MILI-

TARY EMPIRES AND PERHAPS MILITARY DOMINATION OF THE WORLD."

HE DISCOUNTED THE VALUE OF COLONIAL TERRITORIES AS SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS AND SAID THAT IF BRITAIN HANDED OVER HALF OF HER COLONIES TO THE REICH GERMANY "COULD ONLY ADD AT THE VERY UTMOST A FEW MILLION POUNDS A YEAR TO HER NATIONAL INCOME."

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE THAT FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, NOW ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES, WAS GOING HERE TO "PRESENT THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW," BUT CHAMBERLAIN ADDED THERE WOULD BE NO "OFFICIAL SIGNIFICANCE" IN WHAT HE SAID THERE.

REGARDING THE GERMAN COLONIAL QUESTION, MACDONALD SAID FLATLY "WE ARE NOT CONSIDERING IT." HE ADDED THAT IF THE TIME DID COME TO DISCUSS IT, IT MUST BE BORNE IN MIND THAT BRITAIN WAS NOT THE ONLY COUNTRY CONTROLLING MANDATES AND THAT THE NATIVES OF FORMER GERMAN COLONIES COULD NOT BE REGARDED "MERELY GOODS AND CHATTELS TO BE DISPOSED OF TO OTHERS." DEC 8 1938

"WE HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING THESE PEOPLE," SAID MACDONALD. "WE MUST PAY ATTENTION TO THEIR WISHES AND THE WISHES OF THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION IN THOSE TERRITORIES."

OSWALD PIROW, DEFENSE MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SPENT A HALF HOUR TONIGHT WITH CHAMBERLAIN IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S ROOMS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO DISCUSS HIS IMPRESSIONS OF HIS RECENT VISITS WITH CHANCELLOR HITLER, PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND OTHERS ON THE CONTINENT. DEC 8 1938

PIROW LONG HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH HAVING NURSED SOME COLONIAL REDISTRIBUTION SCHEMES TO SATISFY GERMANY.

PIROW TWO DAYS AGO GLOOMILY PREDICTED WAR BY NEXT SPRING UNLESS THE PRESENT EUROPEAN TENSION CHANGES WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS.

P613PES

1938

LONDON, DEC 7-(AP)-MALCOLM MACDONALD, SECRETARY FOR DOMINIONS AND COLONIES, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY HE WAS CONVINCED BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION IS SOLIDLY AGAINST RETURN OF THE COLONIES GERMANY LOST IN THE WORLD WAR.

DEC 8 1938

MACDONALD DECLARED THAT VIEW "IS SHARED BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT," AS PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ALSO HAS INDICATED IN PARLIAMENT. MACDONALD ADDED "QUESTION OF COLONIES, FREQUENTLY RAISED IN GERMANY, IS NOT ONE OF THEM IN PRACTICAL POLITICS."

THEN THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED BY 253 VOTES TO 127 A LABOR MOTION WHICH INCLUDED A PROPOSAL TO POOL UNDER A GENERAL MANDATE ALL THE COLONIES OF WORLD POWERS WHICH ARE NOT RIPE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, DEC 7-(AP)-MALCOLM MACDONALD, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINIONS AND COLONIES, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENTS OF EGYPT, IRAQ AND ARABIAN SAUDIAN KINGDOM AND THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE HAD ACCEPTED INVITATIONS TO THE LONDON ARAB-JEWISH CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE.

DEC 8 1938

AN INVITATION ALSO WAS SENT TO THE KING OF YEMEN, MACDONALD TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. HE SAID PALESTINIAN ARABS PRIMARILY WOULD SELECT THEIR OWN REPRESENTATIVES AT THE ROUND TABLE MEETING.

Peace Put Up to Fascists

Pirow Urges Hitler and Mussolini to Make "Gesture" to Avert War

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP).—Oswald Pirow, Union of South Africa Defense Minister, who fears that Europe may be plunged into war by next spring, appealed to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini tonight to make a "gesture" to help Neville Chamberlain achieve his peace aims.

Pirow, who talked to Hitler and Mussolini on a recent tour of Europe, said he was sailing for South Africa "with a feeling of almost unqualified anxiety." Chamberlain, he said, "has made all advances that can reasonably be expected, and the gesture now should come from one or more of the other parties to the Munich agreement."

LONDON--FIRST ADD PIROW X X X MUNICH AGREEMENT."

PIROW SAID CHAMBERLAIN WAS HIS "ONE GLEAM OF HOPE" BECAUSE HE WAS CONVINCED THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER "WOULD SPARE NO EFFORT TO OBTAIN A LASTING BASIS FOR PEACE."

DEC 9 1938

HE CALLED THE MUNICH AGREEMENT, WHICH PRODUCED THE DISMEMBERMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, "A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS" BUT WARNED:

"AT THE SAME TIME, IT MUST BE ACCEPTED THAT HE (CHAMBERLAIN)

HAS MADE ALL THE ADVANCES WHICH CAN REASONABLY BE EXPECTED AND A GESTURE SHOULD NOW COME FROM ONE OR MORE OF THE OTHER PARTIES TO THE MUNICH AGREEMENT."

FD733PES

DEC 9 1938

MOSCOW, DEC. 8-(AP)-PESSIMISM WAS THE KEYNOTE OF PRESS COMMENT IN SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY ON THE NEW FRENCH-GERMAN NO-WAR DECLARATION.

IZVESTIA, THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, DESCRIBED THE AGREEMENT AS "A NEW SCRAP OF PAPER." PRAVDA, ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, DECLARED IT WAS A SERIOUS MENACE TO FRANCE'S NATIONAL INTERESTS.

"THE FRENCH REACTIONARY BOURGEOISIE WAS INCAPABLE OF SAFEGUARDING THE NATIONAL INTERESTS OF FRANCE IN THE FACE OF FASCIST AGGRESSION," IZVESTIA COMMENTED.

"THE IDEA OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY WHICH FOUND EXPRESSION IN THE CONCLUSION OF THE FRANCO-SOVIET PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN 1935 HAS NOT BEEN PUT INTO PRACTICE BY FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

"THE POLICY OF CONCESSIONS, CAPITULATION AND TREASON HAS PREVAILED.

DEC 9 1938

"EVERYTHING ON WHICH THE SECURITY OF FRANCE WAS BASED HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO RUINS.

"THE INTERNATIONAL ROLE AND AUTHORITY OF FRANCE HAVE BEEN

1938

30.24-1123

30.24-1123

CONSIDERABLY DIMINISHED. FRANCE IS HUMILIATED IN THE FACE OF ADVANCING FASCIST AGGRESSOR COUNTRIES."

IZVESTIA DESCRIBED GERMANY'S POLICY TOWARD FRANCE AS ONE OF "SUGAR AND A WHIP" AND OBSERVED THAT THE "SUGAR" OF THE NO-WAR DECLARATION COULD NOT CONCEAL THE "WHIP" IN THE HANDS OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

"GERMANY AIMS TO ISOLATE FRANCE," PRAVDA SAID. "THE PACT REPRESENTS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMAN FASCISM AND ENEMY REACTION AGAINST THE MASSES OF PEOPLE IN FRANCE AND GERMANY."

TPES

ROME, DEC. 8--(AP)--AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED TODAY THAT THE SEPTEMBER WAR SCARE COST ITALY MORE THAN \$64,000,000 FOR EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY EXPENDITURES, OR MORE THAN 15 PER CENT OF THE REGULAR MILITARY BUDGET.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS WERE ANNOUNCED OF \$224,728,000 LIRE (CURRENTLY \$64,424,366) FOR THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

PARTIAL MOBILIZATION OF ARMY RESERVES DURING THE GERMAN-CZECH-SLOVAK CRISIS ACCOUNTED FOR MUCH OF THE EXTRAORDINARY ARMY APPROPRIATIONS, OF WHICH 100,000,000 LIRE (\$5,260,300) WENT FOR FOOD.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS WERE PARTLY

FOR SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS AS WELL AS FUEL. THOSE FOR THE

AIR FORCES INCLUDED 50,000,000 LIRE (\$2,630,150) FOR NEW AIRPLANES AND 100,000,000 LIRE (\$5,260,300) FOR FUEL.

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES IN 1938 TOTALLED 7,799,126,946 LIRE (\$410,480,365).

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

PARIS, DEC. 8--FRENCH SPECULATION THAT REICHS MINISTER VON RIBBENTROP WHILE HERE SOUNDED FRANCE'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS A NAZI DRIVE FOR THE TREASURES OF THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE WOULD, IF WELL FOUNDED, TEND SOMEWHAT TO CONFIRM BELIEF IN EASTERN EUROPE THAT FUHRER HITLER INTENDS TO MOVE IN THAT DIRECTION SOON.

I HAVE JUST FINISHED A TOUR OF GERMANY AND ALL THE COUNTRIES FROM POLAND DOWN THROUGH THE BALKANS, AND THE GENERAL OPINION AMONG OBSERVERS WAS THAT THIS WOULD BE THE NAZI CHIEF'S NEXT BIG ACTIVITY.

MANY THOUGHT HE MIGHT ACT IN THE SPRING. BUT ALL AGREED THAT THIS MASTER OPPORTUNIST WOULD PROCEED AS IN THE PAST AND BE GOVERNED BY CIRCUMSTANCES. THE IMPORTANT THING IN THEIR MINDS WAS THAT HE WAS SET TO GO AT THE RIGHT MOMENT.

THIS WOULD MEAN A RUSSO-GERMAN CONFLICT, BARRING A MIRACLE.

HOWEVER, THE WAY MATTERS NOW STAND IN EUROPE'S TANGLED AFFAIRS, THIS NEEDN'T CAUSE A GENERAL FIGHT. MANY BELIEVE IT COULD BE CONFINED TO EASTERN EUROPE, THOUGH THERE WOULD BE THE POSSIBILITY OF JAPANESE ACTION AGAINST RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

THE PROSPECT OF HITLER ATTEMPTING TO ACHIEVE HIS LONG CHERISHED AMBITION OF BRINGING THE UKRAINE UNDER GERMAN CONTROL NATURALLY GIVES RISE TO THESE PERTINENT QUESTIONS:

1. HOW WOULD HITLER ACCOUNT FOR HIS PROMISE AT THE TIME OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS THAT THIS DEMANDS REPRESENTED HIS LAST TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN EUROPE?

2. HOW WOULD GERMANY GET AT RUSSIAN TERRITORY SINCE POLISH AND RUMANIAN SOIL INTERVENES?

3. WHAT ABOUT THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE WHICH WAS TO TAKE CARE OF JUST SUCH A CONTINGENCY?

4. WOULD HITLER TRY TO ANNEX THE UKRAINE, THEREBY CREATING A TERRIBLE MINORITY PROBLEM BY TRYING TO ABSORB THIS FIERCELY INDEPENDENT PEOPLE?

DEC 9 1938

THERE IS AN ANSWER TO EACH OF THESE. LET'S TAKE THEM IN TURN:

1. I HEARD HITLER'S IMPASSIONED SPEECH IN WHICH HE DECLARED THAT HE HAD NO FURTHER EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS. THE MOMENT HE SAID THIS IT FLASHED ACROSS ME THAT HE VERY LIKELY WAS EXCLUDING RUSSIA MENTALLY WHEN HE SPOKE OF "EUROPE."

I PUT THIS TO OTHER OBSERVERS AND THEY AGREED THAT THIS WAS A LIKELY EXPLANATION SINCE IT WAS WHOLLY IMPROBABLE THAT HE HAD ABANDONED A HOPE SO GREAT AND OF SUCH LONG STANDING. HITLER THUS FAR HAS PURSUED INFLEXIBLY EVERY MAJOR ITEM OF THE PROGRAM HE LAID DOWN FOR HIS PARTY YEARS AGO.

2. IT IS NOT IMPROBABLE THAT HE HAS IN MIND TRYING TO DRAW POLAND IN AS AN ALLY, THEREBY CREATING A GATEWAY AND PROVIDING ALE ASSISTANCE. THE QUID PRO QUO FOR POLAND, IN EVENT OF VICTORY, WOULD BE A SLICE OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY AND THE WEAKENING OF THIS GREAT POWER WHICH LIES AGAINST HER BORDER.

DEC 9 1938

WHEN I WAS IN WARSAW RECENTLY I WAS MUCH INTERESTED TO FIND A CONSIDERABLE GROUP OF YOUNG ARMY OFFICERS, AND ANOTHER GROUP OF YOUNG POLITICIANS, WERE ADVOCATING AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN POLAND AND GERMANY FOR THIS VERY PURPOSE. THAT DOESN'T PROVE A THING, OF COURSE, BUT IT WAS NOTICEABLE THAT THE GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY WASN'T DOING ANYTHING TO KEEP THIS YOUTHFUL ARDOR IN CHECK, DESPITE THE SERIOUSNESS OF ITS NA-

TURE.

3. FRANCE FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO GO TO THE AID OF HER ALLY--ONE MIGHT ALMOST SAY FOSTER CHILD--CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, BUT THE CONSENSUS SEEMS TO BE THAT AN ATTACK ON RUSSIA WOULDN'T PROVIDE THE FRENCH WITH ANY GREATER MOTIVE TO GO TO WAR. BY SIMILAR TOKEN THERE WOULD NOT SEEM TO BE A FIRST CALL FOR BRITISH INTERVENTION.

4. I HAVEN'T YET FOUND ANY EXPERT WHO BELIEVES HITLER INTENDS TO ANNEX THE UKRAINE. HE IS TOO SMART TO CREATE SUCH A MINORITY PROBLEM. HE PRESUMABLY WOULD SET IT UP AS AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC, BUT BRING IT UNDER THE ABSOLUTE DOMINATION OF THE REICH. HE DOESN'T NEED TO ANNEX IT TO OBTAIN ALL THE BENEFITS.

IF THESE ANSWERS AREN'T SATISFACTORY, STILL THEY DON'T ENTER MUCH IN THE CONSIDERATION OF THE EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE SO VITALLY CONCERNED. THEY BRUSH ASIDE SUCH QUERIES WITH A SHRUG OF THE SHOULDER. THEY BELIEVE HITLER INTENDS TO MARCH--AND WHAT ABOUT IT.

FH738AES

Ukrainians Ask For Autonomy In Polish State

Want Self-Government for
50,000 Square Miles of
Mixed Population Under
the Tutelage of Warsaw

WARSAW, Dec. 9.—Poland's Ukrainians presented to the speaker of the Sejm (lower house of Parliament) today a demand for territorial autonomy including the regions of Volhynia and Halicz, nearly 50,000 square miles in area and having a population of 8,000,000.

The question of self-government has been agitating Ukrainians in Poland for the last sixteen years, but this was the first presentation of a concrete proposal. The demand, in the form of a bill to be put before the Sejm, was signed by fifteen Ukrainian Deputies. The territories in question have a mixed population and some parts are preponderantly Polish. The speaker of the Sejm reserved decision as to whether the proposal could properly be brought before the legislative body.

(Poland's 1931 census listed 3,222,000 Ukrainian-speaking persons in a total population of 32,107,000. Poland's is the second largest Ukrainian population in the world, exceeded only by the 32,000,000 Ukrainians in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, a unit of the Soviet Union.)

Poland's Ukrainians seek to set up self-government by a local Sejm, which, however, would leave matters of foreign policy, currency, budget and government loans to the Warsaw administration. They propose also that there be a Ukrainian premier and ministers who would be members of the Polish Cabinet. Generally, the plan is to establish autonomy similar to that of Ruthenia, the easternmost, largely Ukrainian-populated, section of Czecho-Slovakia which was granted autonomy after Czecho-Slovakia relinquished territory to Poland, Germany and Hungary this fall.

The area involved in the self-government demand embraces virtually the whole of southeastern Poland—territorially about one-third of Poland, with about one-fourth of the nation's total population. Halicz is an ancient princely domain. The name "Galicia" is derived from it. Volhynia is sometimes spelled Wolyn or Wolhynia.



1938

30.24-1125

30.24-1125

FOLLOWED

TODAY'S DEVELOPMENTS CLOSELY THE GRANTING OF
AUTONOMY TO THE RUTHENIAN (CARPATHO-UKRAINE) DISTRICT OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON NOV. 29; REPORTS OF TERRORISM ON THE CARPATHO-
UKRAINE BORDER, WHICH CZECH NEWSPAPERS ACCUSED POLAND OF
ENCOURAGING, AND THE ARREST IN PRAGUE ON OCT. 28 OF ANDREW
BRADY, RESIGNED PREMIER OF RUTHENIA, ON CHARGES OF NEGOTIATING
WITH HUNGARY FOR THE SECESSION OF RUTHENIA FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

POINT-AS-GIVEN NAZI GERMANY HAS LONG BEEN INTERES-

TED IN THE UKRAINE SECTION, A FERTILE AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

CHANCELLOR HITLER, FOR EXAMPLE, SAID IN NOV. 1922.

"IF HE HAD THE URALS, IF WE POSSESSED SIBERIA, IF
WE HAD THE UKRAINE, NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY WOULD BE SWIMMING
IN SURPLUS PROSPERITY."

THE UKRAINE ITSELF IS A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN SOUTH
RUSSIA. BUT UKRAINIANS—MANY MANY UKRAINIAN-SPEAKING PERSONS
LIVE IN POLAND, RUMANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, AND
HUNGARY. UKRAINIANS (RUTHENIAN IS PRACTICALLY SYNONYMOUS
WITH "UKRAINIAN") THUS IN A WIDE TERRITORY IN SOUTHEASTERN

EUROPE, CENTERING IN NEIGHBORING PARTS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
RUSSIAN UKRAINE, AND POLAND HAVE LONG AGITATED FOR SELF-
GOVERNMENT. THE CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED SINCE THE

FOUR-POWER MUNICH ACCORD SEPT. 29 WHEREBY CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS
SPLIT UP.

SOVIET NOV. 1210P

DEC 10 1938

ASK UKRAINIAN AUTONOMY

15 Deputies Would Form Internal
Government in Poland

Warsaw, Dec. 9 (AP)—Fifteen Ukrain-
ian deputies representing the dis-
tricts of Galicia, Volhynia and Halicz
today presented a claim to the speaker
of Parliament for Ukrainian auton-
omy within the framework of the
Polish Government.

The proposal would accord self-
government to about 8,000,000 people
in an area of about 50,000 square miles.

Re: Warsaw - Dec 9

THE UKRAINIAN MOVE CAUSED LITTLE
EXCITEMENT IN WARSAW. PARLIAMENTARY SOURCES CONSIDERED IT
A TACTICAL MANEUVER TO GAIN AN ADVANTAGE BEFORE FORTHCOMING
LOCAL ELECTIONS.

DEC 10 1938

MOREOVER, THE PROPOSAL DOES NOT
EXIST FROM A TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY POINT OF VIEW BECAUSE
THE SPEAKER HAD NOT YET ACCEPTED WHICH HE MUST DO BEFORE
IT COULD BE GIVEN FORMAL CONSIDERATION.

SOURCES OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT REGARDED THE
MOVE AS A RESULT OF EXCITEMENT WITHIN THE POLISH UKRAINE

DEC 10 1938

1938

30.24-1125

30.24-1125

FOLLOWED

TODAY'S DEVELOPMENTS CLOSELY THE GRANTING OF
AUTONOMY TO THE RUTHENIAN (CARPATHO-UKRAINE) DISTRICT OF
CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON NOV. 29; REPORTS OF TERRORISM ON THE CARPATHO-
UKRAINE BORDER, WHICH CZECH NEWSPAPERS ACCUSED POLAND OF
ENCOURAGING, AND THE ARREST IN PRAQUE ON OCT. 28 OF ANDREW
BRODY, RESIGNED PREMIER OF RUTHENIA, ON CHARGES OF NEGOTIATING
WITH HUNGARY FOR THE SECESSION OF RUTHENIA FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

POINT-AS-GIVEN NAZI GERMANY HAS LONG BEEN INTERES-

TED IN THE UKRAINE SECTION, A FERTILE AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

CHANCELLOR HITLER, FOR EXAMPLE, SAID IN NOV. 1922.

"IF HE HAD THE URALS, IF HE POSSESSED SIBERIA, IF
WE HAD THE UKRAINE, NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMANY WOULD BE SWIMMING
IN SURPLUS PROSPERITY."

THE UKRAINE ITSELF IS A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN SOUTH
RUSSIA. BUT UKRAINIANS-LIVE MANY UKRAINIAN-SPEAKING PERSONS
LIVE IN POLAND, RUMANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, AND
HUNGARY. UKRAINIANS (RUTHENIAN IS PRACTICALLY SYNONYMOUS
WITH "UKRAINIAN") THUS IN A WIDE TERRITORY IN SOUTHEASTERN

EUROPE, CENTERING IN NEIGHBORING PARTS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
RUSSIAN UKRAINE, AND POLAND HAVE LONG AGITATED FOR SELF-
GOVERNMENT. THE CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED SINCE THE
FOUR-POWER MUNICH ACCORD SEPT. 29 WHEREBY CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS
SPLIT UP.

SOVIET WOL 1210P

DEC 10 1938

ASK UKRAINIAN AUTONOMY

15 Deputies Would Form Internal
Government In Poland

Warsaw, Dec. 9 (AP)—Fifteen Ukrain-
ian deputies representing the dis-
tricts of Galicia, Volhynia and Halicz
today presented a claim to the speaker
of Parliament for Ukrainian auton-
omy within the framework of the
Polish Government.

The proposal would accord self-
government to about 8,000,000 people
in an area of about 50,000 square miles.

Red. Warsaw - Dec 9

THE UKRAINIAN MOVE CAUSED LITTLE

EXCITEMENT IN WARSAW. PARLIAMENTARY SOURCES CONSIDERED IT
A TACTICAL MANEUVER TO GAIN AN ADVANTAGE BEFORE FORTHCOMING
LOCAL ELECTIONS.

DEC 10 1938

MOREOVER, THE PROPOSAL DOES NOT

EXIST FROM A TECHNICAL PARLIAMENTARY POINT OF VIEW BECAUSE
THE SPEAKER HAD NOT YET ACCEPTED WHICH HE MUST DO BEFORE
IT COULD BE GIVEN FORMAL CONSIDERATION.

SOURCES OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT REGARDED THE

MOVE AS A RESULT OF EXCITEMENT WITHIN THE POLISH UKRAINE

DEC 10 1938

CAUSED BY FOREIGN INFLUENCES. IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT

CZECHO-SLOVAK RUTHENIA
SPECIAL ENVOYS FROM ~~MEMEL~~ (CARPATHO-UKRAINE)

WERE PENETRATING POLAND'S MOUNTAIN PASSES WITH UKRAINIAN

LITERATURE AND MONEY FOR POLITICAL ORGANIZATION 1938

RUTHENIA ONLY RECENTLY WAS GRANTED AUTONOMY

LED TO ACQUISITION OF
IN THE WAKE OF THE MUNICH CONFERENCE WHICH ~~MEMEL~~ CZECHO-

SLOVAK TERRITORY ~~IN~~ GERMANY, POLAND AND HUNGARY.

POLISH UKRAINIANS HAVE BEEN SEEKING AN AUTONO-

MOUS STATE FOR YEARS. IN 1919 THEY TRIED TO ESTABLISH

AN INDEPENDENT REGIME IN GALICIA, SOUTHEAST POLAND. THEY

ATTEMPTED TO SEIZE LWOV WHILE POLAND WAS WARRING WITH

BOLSHEVISTS, BUT WERE BEATEN OFF.

APL CHRZANOWSKAS 2250 CAF 6100

Pirow Leaves London For South Africa

LONDON, Dec. 9 (A. P.).—Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, left for home today after a six-week trip in which he visited Lisbon, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, Rome and London. 3-24

MEMEL NAZIS END ELECTION CAMPAIGN

They Warn Lithuania of Plan
to Unite With Reich.

MEMEL, Lithuania, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Memel Germans, having blanketed the 1,100 square miles of

their semi-autonomous territory for the first time with Nazi slogans and uniforms, ended today their tense campaign for tomorrow's Diet elections with a warning that they would demand return to Germany. A spokesman for Nazi Leader Ernst Neumann said that the demand would be raised in a manner which cannot be overlooked when the new Diet meets late in January.

The spokesman said the Nazi party was suspicious of the apparent good will of the Lithuanian Government, which recently attempted to quiet pro-German feeling in this Baltic area by withdrawing its twelve-year-old martial law and appointing a Memellander as Governor.

The repeal of martial law November 1 took the lid off Nazi propaganda. Uniformed Nazi party guards, with top boots and swastika arm bands, now are seen in the streets and Nazi election slogans

are displayed everywhere. Nearly every shop has a picture of Neumann with a caption: "We Follow Thee."

The Lithuanians have sought to counter this campaign with slogans like "against neo-paganism—for Christianity and humanism." Yesterday 400 Lithuanians marched to a cemetery behind the coffin of a compatriot slain in an election disorder. The Germans, who have had a large majority in Memel, which was taken from Germany after the world war and placed under Lithuanian sovereignty in 1923, with an autonomy statute.

In the 1935 election the result was twenty-four German seats to five for the Lithuanians. Veto of numerous bills by the former Lithuanian Governor, however, blocked much of the legislation and enraged German Deputies.

Memel Is Swept By Nazi Tide on Eve of Election

Diet Vote Today in Lithuanian Port Takes on Aspect of Plebiscite as Jews Flee Cries of 'Back to Reich'

MEMEL, Lithuania, Dec. 10.

Nazi fever gripped this Baltic seaport and the rest of former German Memelland tonight, on the eve of elections to the Memel Diet (local Parliament), which had the full, if unofficial, flavor of a plebiscite on Anschluss (Union) with Germany.

High-booted Memel Storm Troopers stamped through the streets, and white, red and cream Memel flags snapped in the icy Baltic wind as a challenge to the Lithuanian sovereignty held since February 16, 1923, when the 1,099 square miles of Memelland was handed over by the League of Nations.

The population is 152,000, predominantly Germanic. The territory was sheared from East Prussia by the Versailles treaty and controlled by a conference of ambassadors before it came under the Kaunas (Kovno) government, with provisions for a large measure of local autonomy.

Extreme Nazis were calling tomorrow's elections "a plebiscite for return to the Reich." Some newspaper men reported that Willi Bertuleit, a Memel Deputy, told them last night that a demand for re-union with Germany would be voiced in January. Today, however, Bertuleit denied this was the objective of Nazi Memellanders. He said his party wanted only strict application of the Memel autonomy statute, full cultural freedom for Germans and reorganization of Memel economic life, with changes in Lithuanian customs, tariffs and foreign policy.

A dispatch from Berlin said tomorrow's voting was regarded by responsible Nazis there as merely the forerunner to complete Memel autonomy. Memelland, in the Nazi opinion, will be another Danzig—nominally independent of Germany but actually run from Berlin, as is the Free City of Danzig. If Lithuania "plays ball" and permits the Memellanders to do as they please, as by introducing Nazi principles of government, autonomy will satisfy Chancellor Adolf Hitler for the present, it was said.

Hundreds of nervous Jewish families moved from Memelland

into the Lithuanian hinterland. It was reported that the equivalent of \$5,000,000 invested capital had been withdrawn from Memelland. Jews who remained said they had received threatening letters telling them to stay away from the polls tomorrow. Thousands of Lithuanians were said to have been deprived of voting rights by election officials.

Confident followers of Memelland's "Horse Doctor Fuehrer," Ernst Neumann, fifty-year-old veterinarian, shouted slogans containing such words as "plebiscite" and

"Back to the Reich!" Neumann's pictures were everywhere, captioned "We follow thee."

The "Little Fuehrer," just back from Berlin, said his followers were "Lithuanian citizens in name only; no intrinsic bond exists between Memel Germans and Lithuanians."

Officially, Neumann's National Socialist (Nazi) party insisted its objective was complete autonomy for Memelland.

The Nazis expected to win but two seats in the twenty-nine-member Diet, which is not to be confused with the forty-nine-member Lithuanian Parliament. In the 1935 Memel Diet election, Germans won twenty-four seats to five for the Lithuanians, but veto of many bills since then by the Lithuanian Governor—recently replaced by a Memellander—blocked much legislation.

THE KAUNAS GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAD MADE IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS TO THE GERMANIC MAJORITY IN MEMELLAND--APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW GOVERNOR AND WITHDRAWAL OF 12-YEAR-OLD MARTIAL LAW, WHICH OPENED THE WAY FOR HEAVY NAZI ELECTIONEERING.

GERMANIC OFFICIALS, REPLYING TO CHARGES THAT 6,000 LITHUANIANS WERE BARRED FROM VOTING TOMORROW, SAID AMBIGUITIES IN THE ELECTION LAW WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR DELETIONS FROM VOTING REGISTERS.

BECAUSE OF THE COMPLICATED NATURE OF THE ELECTION LAW AND VOTING MACHINERY THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION WILL NOT BE KNOWN IN DETAIL FOR ALMOST A WEEK.

THE LITHUANIANS HAVE OPPOSED THE NAZI CAMPAIGN WITH SLOGANS LIKE

1938

30.24-1127

"AGAINST NEO-PAGANISM--FOR CHRISTIANITY AND HUMANISM." YESTERDAY 400 LITHUANIANS MARCHED TO A CEMETERY BEHIND THE COFFIN OF A COMPATRIOT KILLED IN AN ELECTION FIGHT.

(A REPORT DEC. 6 FROM KAUNAS SAID THE MAN WAS BEATEN TO DEATH FOR REFUSING TO GIVE THE NAZI SALUTE.)

IN KAUNAS THE LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED ENGAGING IN IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC TALKS WITH GERMANY WITH A VIEW TO SATISFYING THE MEMELLANDERS DEMANDS FOR SELF RULE.

IT WAS SAID THAT THE STATUTE WHICH NOW GRANTS LIMITED AUTONOMY TO THEM MIGHT BE AMENDED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE POWERS THAT SIGNED THE MEMEL CONVENTION WHEN MEMELLAND WAS HANDED OVER TO LITHUANIA--BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY AND JAPAN.

NORMALLY, IMPORTANT ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS WOULD OPERATE AGAINST ANY VOLUNTARY MOVE BY LITHUANIA TO RETURN MEMELLAND TO GERMANY. MORE THAN 80 PER CENT OF LITHUANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE PASSES THROUGH THE SEAPORT OF MEMEL.

BERLIN, DEC 10-(AP)-RESPONSIBLE NAZIS REGARD THE DIET ELECTIONS IN MEMEL TOMORROW AS A MERE FORERUNNER TO COMPLETE AUTONOMY IN THAT FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY ON THE BALTIC.

MEMEL, IN THE NAZI OPINION, WILL BE ANOTHER DANZIG AFTER TOMORROW. NOMINALLY INDEPENDENT OF GERMANY, MEMEL ACTUALLY WILL BE RUN FROM BERLIN AS DANZIG IS.

(THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WITH A CONVENTION WITH POLAND WHEREBY POLAND UNDERTOOK THE FREE CITY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS AND PROTECTION OF DANZIGERS. THERE IS A STRONG NAZI ORGAN-

IZATION IN DANZIG WHOSE LEADERS ARE IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH BERLIN.)

NAZIS SAID MEMEL AUTONOMY WOULD SATISFY REICHSFUEHRER HITLER FOR

THE PRESENT IF LITHUANIA "PLAYS BALL" AND PERMITS THE MEMELLANDERS TO DO AS THEY PLEASE, INCLUDING THE INTRODUCTION OF NAZI PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

IF LITHUANIA BALKS, THEY SAID, IT WILL PROBABLY BE JUST TOO BAD FOR THAT LITTLE STATE.

THE BERLINER TAGEBLATT SUMMED UP THE SITUATION THUS:

"LITHUANIA WILL DECIDE, BY THE MANNER IN WHICH SHE RESPECTS THE MEMELLANDERS' UNCERTAILED RIGHT TO AUTONOMY, ONCE AND FOR ALL WHAT KIND OF RELATIONSHIP SHE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE WITH THE GERMAN REICH."

HOW COMPLETELY GERMANY CONSIDERS HERSELF THE MASTER OF MEMEL ALREADY MAY BE INFERRED FROM THE FACT THAT THE KOENIGSBERG, EAST PRUSSIA, RADIO STATION HAS BEEN OFFERING AS A MORNING BROADCAST IN RECENT DAYS THE SONG, "HAIL TO THEE, MY MEMELLAND," JUST AS STATIONS NEAR THE CZECHO-SLOVAK BORDER PLAYED THE FAMOUS EGERLAND MARCH, THE SUDETENS' NATIONAL SONG, BEFORE GERMANY TOOK OVER CZECHO-SLOVAK SUDETENLAND IN OCTOBER.

FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING'S NEWSPAPER, THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG OF ESSEN, DIRECTED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT LITHUANIAN EMBLEMS AND FLAGS HAD DISAPPEARED FROM MEMEL AND THAT THE MEMEL POPULATION FREELY GIVES THE NAZI SALUTE.

WOULD VOID TREATY

Czech Vice-Premier Turns Back on Russians.

PRAGUE, Dec. 10 (A. P.).—Voiding of Czechoslovakia's mutual assistance pact with Russia was demanded by Vice-Premier Karol Sidor today in a speech to constituents in which he formulated

the Slovaks' foreign and political program.

Further demands included renunciation of the League of Nations and dissolution of Czechoslovak volunteer formations in the army of Loyalist Spain.

Pavel Teplansky, economics minister, declared that Jews in autonomous Slovakia would enjoy rights proportionate to their numbers. Jews in Slovakia number about 4 per cent of the population

All Czecho-Slovak Papers Will Have Own Censors

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Dec. 10.—The editorial office of each daily newspaper in Czecho-Slovakia, beginning next week, will have a censor who will determine what is fit for publication.

1938

Since the September crisis newspapers have been compelled to submit their finished editions for censorship before they could be issued on the streets, placed in malls or delivered to homes.

The censor had only two hours in which to decide what could be published and what not and new matter could not be set into type and approved. That meant that many white spots appeared in the newspapers where material had been deleted at the last moment.

Censors henceforth attached to editorial offices will see every piece of copy in the making and will pronounce their judgment immediately.

FROM A FOUR-MONTH TOUR OF THE BALKANS AND TURKEY IN WHICH HE CONCLUDED SOME TRADE AGREEMENTS AND SET THE STAGE

DEC 11 1938

(TUNISIA, FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATE, HAS BEEN THE FOCUS OF UNOFFICIAL FASCIST AGITATION SINCE NOV. 30. FRANCE FOR HALF A CENTURY HAS RECOGNIZED SPECIAL ITALIAN RIGHTS IN THE 48,300-SQUARE-MILE AREA.

(SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE FASCIST CLAMOR "AV" NOT BEEN OUTLINED BUT THE AUTHORITATIVE EDITOR OF IL GIORNALE, VIRGINIO GAYDA,

BRATISLAVA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, DEC. 10-(AP)-THE SLOVAK GOVERNMENT TODAY FORBADE JEWS FROM PARTICIPATING IN CHRISTMAS MARKETS AND ORDERED JEWISH OWNERS OF LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENTS TO DISPOSE OF THEIR BUSINESSES BY JAN. 1. JEWS OPERATE VIRTUALLY ALL SLOVAK LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENTS, AND IT WAS EXPECTED 10,000 OF THEM WOULD BE AFFECTED.

DEC 11 1938

BY J.C. STARK

LONDON, DEC 10-(AP)-POLITICAL UNREST STRETCHED TODAY FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA IN EASTERN EUROPE AND, IN THE WEST, ON DOWN INTO AFRICA UNDER NAZI OR FASCIST INSPIRATION IN SOME FORM OR OTHER.

OMINOUS RUMBLINGS IN THE EAST EXTENDED ALONG GERMANY'S ENTIRE BORDER FROM LITTLE MEMEL, ONCE PART OF THE HOHENZOLLERN EMPIRE, TO RUMANIA.

DEC 11 1938

THEY LED TO WIDESPREAD DISCUSSION IN LONDON AND ELSEWHERE OF WHETHER--AND, IF SO, WHERE--GERMANY WOULD MOVE AGAIN IN HER "DRANG NACH OSTEN"--DRIVE TO THE EAST--WHILE ITALY, HER AXIS PARTNER, KEPT GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WORRIED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

(GERMANY ALREADY IS WELL LAUNCHED ON A VAST ECONOMIC SCHEME IN EASTERN EUROPE, GAINING THE RAW MATERIALS SHE NEEDS, PAYING FOR THEM WITH GERMAN GOODS, AND CONSOLIDATING NAZI INFLUENCE.

(GERMAN ECONOMICS MINISTER WALTHER FUNK ON OCT. 17 RETURNED TO BERLIN

HAS STATED ITALY WOULD BE RECEPTIVE TO NEW NEGOTIATIONS OVER ITALIAN RIGHTS.

DEC 11 1938

(UNDER AN ITALO-FRENCH AGREEMENT OF JAN. 7, 1935, SPECIAL ITALIAN RIGHTS WILL BE WITHDRAWN PROGRESSIVELY IN 1945, 1955 AND 1965 BUT GAYDA CONTENTS THAT AGREEMENT IS A DEAD LETTER BECAUSE OF FRANCE'S OPPOSITION TO ITALY IN THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN WAR.)

WHERE THE GERMANS WOULD ACT FIRST REMAINED UNCERTAIN IN ACCORD WITH THE USUAL NAZI POLICY OF SURPRISE ACTION BUT THREE TROUBLE SPOTS OFFERED POSSIBLE CLUES.

1. IN MEMEL, LONG THE CENTER OF A DISPUTE BETWEEN GERMANY AND LITHUANIA, EXTREME NAZIS CLOSED A BOLD CAMPAIGN FOR DIET ELECTIONS TO BE HELD TOMORROW WITH STATEMENTS THEY CONSIDERED THE VOTING A PLEBISCITE FOR RETURN TO GERMANY.

(THE MEMEL TERRITORY OF 1,099 SQUARE MILES, WAS DETACHED FROM GERMANY BY THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND SUBSEQUENTLY HANDED OVER TO LITHUANIA. ACCORDING TO THE MEMEL CONVENTION OF MAY 8, 1924, MEMEL CONSTITUTES A UNIT UNDER LITHUANIA'S SOVEREIGNTY BUT WITH A LARGE MEASURE OF LOCAL AUTONOMY.)

2. POLAND IS CONFRONTED WITH THE DEMAND OF 15 UKRAINIAN DEPUTIES FOR AUTONOMY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE POLISH UKRAINE, AN AREA OF 50,000 SQUARE MILES.

1938

30.24-1129

30.24-1129

MANY BELIEVE THAT REICHSFUHRER ADOLF HITLER WANTS TO THROW THE POLISH UKRAINE INTO A HUGE UKRAINIAN STATE CARVED FROM POLAND, SOVIET RUSSIA AND DISMEMBERED CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

DEC 11 1938

3. RUMANIA CONTINUED HER EFFORTS TO CRUSH THE NAZI-LIKE IRON GUARD WHILE SOME NAZIS IN BERLIN HINTED KING CAROL, IN THEIR OPINION, MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO HOLD HIS THRONE MUCH LONGER.

CAROL, WHOSE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY HAVE COOLED SINCE HE VISITED HITLER LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AGO, SOUGHT TO EMPHASIZE HIS ATTACHMENT TO FRANCE BY RAISING RUMANIA'S LEGATION IN PARIS TO AN EMBASSY AND APPOINTING HIS CONFIDANTE, FORMER PREMIER GEORGE TATARESCU, AS THE NEW AMBASSADOR.

DEC 11 1938

POLISH-GERMAN RELATIONS ALSO HAVE SUFFERED A STRAIN--FROM BERLIN'S EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION TO A COMMON POLISH-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER WHEN POLAND AND HUNGARY EACH TOOK A SLICE OF TERRITORY FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

IN THE POLITICAL UNREST IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE STILL UNOFFICIAL ITALIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST FRANCE, SOME OBSERVERS SAW INDICATIONS OF A STUDIED ROME-BERLIN AXIS POLICY TO PRESS THE ADVANTAGE GAINED FROM THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS.

THE GERMAN-FRENCH "NO WAR" DECLARATION SIGNED THIS WEEK DURING THE VISIT TO PARIS OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP WAS BELIEVED BY SOME TO FIT INTO THE AXIS EXPANSION PATTERN.

THESE OBSERVERS SAW THIS AS A MOVE BY GERMANY TO SAFEGUARD HER WESTERN FRONTIER AND DISINTEREST FRANCE FROM ANY NAZI ADVANCES IN EASTERN EUROPE.

DEC 11 1938

ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS OVER TUNISIA, CORSICA AND OTHER FRENCH TERRITORIES MEANWHILE KEPT ITALY'S OWN EXPANSION DREAMS ALIVE.

THE LUKEWARM ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN PRESS TOWARD THE ITALIAN

CLAMOR LED SOME OBSERVERS TO SUSPECT A WEAKENING OF THE AXIS--A DESIRE BY ITALY TO SHOW SOME GAINS FROM HER SUPPORT OF GERMANY.

LESS OPTIMISTIC PERSONS, HOWEVER, BELIEVED THE NAZI PRESS MERELY WAS WAITING FOR A WHILE AFTER THE GERMAN-FRENCH ACCORD BEFORE VOICING STRONG SUPPORT FOR ITALIAN CLAIMS.

THE CONTINUED ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY, COUPLED WITH THE ITALIAN ANTI-FRENCH DEMONSTRATIONS, CLOUDED THE ATMOSPHERE FOR PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO ROME JAN. 11-14.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HAVE URGED CANCELLATION OF THE TRIP BUT CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE LEGISLATORS HE SAW NO REASON FOR THAT AND SAID HE ACCEPTED ITALY'S ASSURANCES THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ANTI-FRENCH DEMONSTRATIONS.

THE PRIME MINISTER NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT WILL ADDRESS THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION AND IT IS EXPECTED HE WILL MAKE AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION ON FOREIGN POLICY.

IN SOME WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS IT WAS BELIEVED HE WOULD EXPRESS HIMSELF ON THE ITALO-FRENCH DISPUTE AND STRAINED ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS WHICH HAVE DEVELOPED PARTIALLY FROM GERMANY'S ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN.

M210PES

DEC 11 1938

**Memel Nazis
Win; Smetona
Calls State of
Emergency**

Germans Take 26 Seats
Out of 29 in Diet Vote;

Decree Issued to Guard
Integrity of Lithuania

American Writer
Beaten by Guards

He Lays Attack to Failure
to Give Hitler Salute;
Vote Viewed as Prelude
to Return to the Reich

By The Associated Press

MEMEL, Lithuania, Dec. 11.—Nazis voted heavily and claimed a victory today in elections to the Memel Diet (local Parliament) which was regarded as a prelude to return of the territory to Germany. Nazi party quarters declared they had captured at least twenty-six of the twenty-nine seats, although complete results will not be known for at least five days.

At the same time, the Lithuanian government at Kaunas (Kovno), already helpless in administering the semi-autonomous Memel territory in the face of Germany's power as exerted through local Nazis, issued a special decree "for protection of the state."

DEC 12 1938

The government emphasized that the decree, applying to Kaunas and surrounding districts, was issued because of activities of the opposition of the extreme Right which might be used on behalf of a foreign country to endanger Lithuanian territorial integrity.

Other sources said President Antanas Smetona instituted the state of emergency because of his concern over anti-Semitic demonstrations by students at the capital yesterday. Hundreds of Jews have fled into Kaunas and the Lithuanian hinterland from Memel because of the way the wind has been blowing in that Nazified territory of 1,099 square miles. Memel, before the World War, was part of Germany. It was annexed by Lithuania in 1923 with the consent of the League of Nations.

DEC 12 1938 American Writer Beaten

The election was marked by order among the 152,000 population—the only casualty in pre-poll activities being an American named Robert Sellmer, a freelance newspaper man.

Sellmer's statement to the Lithuanian Bureau of Public Activities, which was corroborated by a Kaunas journalist who was an eyewitness, said he was beaten by three uniformed guards for not replying to the Hitler salute as he was crossing a street in Memel early this morning.

Two policemen intervened, he said, and he was taken to the police station where one policeman held his arms while another beat him on the face with fists. The only English he understood the police to use as they punched him, he said, were a few curse words and "American Jew," which they repeatedly called him. Sellmer is unable to speak German.

He was released later with his face badly bruised and one eye swollen shut. The American Minister at Kaunas was informed of the incident.

Thousands of voters gathered at the polls hours before the opening time of 8 a. m. for the elections, which individual Nazis declared was a "plebiscite" for a return to Germany. By 11 a. m., more than half of those eligible had voted. When the polling places closed at 8 p. m., it was estimated 95 per cent of the electorate had cast ballots.

Nazi Interference Charged

Lithuanian sources charged Nazi irregular police influenced the elections by distributing buttons with Prussian symbols, in defiance of an election commission ban.

An appeal published in the name of former Lithuanian Premier Augustinas Voldemaras called on Lithuanians to vote for German candidates. Lithuanians disclaimed the appeal, and charged it was published by Germans.

Processions of Germans marched from village to village singing German patriotic songs. In many villages, Mayors headed the groups marching to vote.

Green, white and red flags used by the German Memel party, led by the fifty-year-old "Horse Doctor Fuehrer," Ernst Neumann, a veterinarian, flew over farm and city homes. Village banners, swung across the streets, declared: "We are and shall forever remain German."

Dr. Neumann, the "Konrad Henlein" of Memel, voted early in his native village of Mellneraggen, where he was greeted by "heiling" admirers. The full Nazi "Hell Hitler" was heard only near the border of East Prussia today. But the chorus of "We thank our Fuehrer" was constant. Neumann made a speech to Germans at Hedekrug.

Throughout Memelland today uniformed "Neumann Guards" were on hand, in black uniforms similar to those of the Reich's Nazi elite guards but without the swastika

armband. Girls of the Memel youth organization assisted the infirm to the polls, and some aged Germans were taken by ambulance and stretcher to vote.

Neumann, who began his political comeback only a few months ago after release from the prison to which he had been sent on treason charges, found his path smoothed for the campaign by two concessions by the Lithuanian government—removal of a twelve-year-old regime of martial law and appointment of a new Governor for the Memel territory.

DEC 12 1938 Berlin Awaits Victory And Return Of Memel

Berlin, Dec. 11 (AP)—Full Nazi interest centered today on the Memel Diet election in which the German press declared Memellanders would "profess before the world they are Germans and belong to the great German Reich."

Ostland, semi-monthly mouthpiece of the Society of the German East, in its current issue obviously played with the thought of the eventual return of Memel to the Fatherland.

The magazine declared Memellanders knew this time that the election "means more than the mere selection of a Diet, which after expiration of a prescribed period will be relieved by a new one."

"This election is valued by Memel Germans as the people's decision which

can be of far-reaching importance for the future fate of Memel territory," it added.

At 8 A. M. radio stations at Breslau, Koenigsberg, Vienna and Berlin called attention from Tilsit, fifty-four miles from Memel in East Prussia, that

Memelland voting was in progress and that "a united avowal to Germanism was awaited."

The magazine Ostland reported more than 2,000 Jews already have left Memelland.

"It is interesting to report that part of that circle which pushed into Memelland from the east under the protection of the Lithuanian Government has already given up for lost its business in this German land and returned to the East," it said.

"Jews are what we mean."

DEC 12 1938 Correspondent's Mother Suffers From Shock

Milwaukee, Dec. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Violet Sellmer, mother of Robert Sellmer, 25, American free-lance writer reportedly beaten today in Memel, Lithuania, suffered from shock tonight when informed of the incident.

A family friend said Sellmer, a Milwaukee resident, had for several years contributed to magazines. He graduated from the Milwaukee University School and attended Dartmouth, going to Europe a year and a half ago. He is single, and, the friend said, members of the family are "good congregation-ists."

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THIRD GRAPH MEMEL BUDGET XXX OF THE STATE."

(THE GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, DNB, SAID MORE THAN 100 PERSONS, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF STUDENTS DESCRIBE AS "ADHERENTS OF WALDEMARAS," HAD BEEN ARRESTED SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF THE STATE OF EMERGENCY.

(PROMINENT AMONG THOSE ARRESTED, THE AGENCY SAID, WAS RESERVE CAPTAIN IWANAUSKAS, WHO PLAYED A LEADING ROLE IN THE 1934 MILITARY PUTSCH.

(AUGUSTINE WALDEMARAS, FORMER PREMIER AND VIRTUAL DICTATOR OF LITHUANIA, WHOSE ORGANIZATION THE "IRON WOLVES" HELD FASCIST BELIEFS, WAS OVERTHROWN BY PRESIDENT SMETONA IN 1929. EXILED TO A NEARBY FARM, HE ATTEMPTED A COUP IN 1934 WHEN HE RETURNED TO KAUNAS BY AIRPLANE. HE WAS ARRESTED AT THE AIRPORT, HOWEVER, AND A COURT MARTIAL SENT HIM TO PRISON FOR 12 YEARS ON A CHARGE OF TREASON.)

KNOWN AS THE "FIREBRAND OF THE BALTIC" WHEN HE RULED LITHUANIA, HE IS THE GRANDSON OF A GERMAN IMMIGRANT.)

THE GOVERNMENT EMPHASIZED XXX 4TH GRAPH.

LONDON, DEC. 11—(AP)—WINSTON CHURCHILL, FORMER CABINET MINISTER,

RENEWED HIS ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY TONIGHT WITH A DECLARATION GERMANY WAS ON THE VERGE OF ANOTHER MOVE IN EASTERN EUROPE WHILE PREMIER MUSSOLINI MADE TROUBLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

HE TOLD A LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION MEETING AT CHINGFORD, ESSEX, HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT WOULD BE NEXT--MEMEL OR DANZIG OR THE POLISH UKRAINIAN AUTONOMY MOVEMENT OR ACTION BY THE TRANSYLVANIAN POPULATION AGAINST RUMANIA.

"NO ONE CAN TELL," HE SAID, "BUT EVERYTHING POINTS TO AN EARLY RESUMPTION OF NAZI AGGRESSION AND NO CONCERTED RESISTANCE IS BEING MADE AGAINST IT."

CHURCHILL TWO NIGHTS AGO REITERATED HIS WARNINGS TO CHAMBERLAIN AND FORMER PRIME MINISTER EARL BALDWIN OF GERMANY'S GROWING AIR

STRENGTH
DEC 12 1938
M.I.443PES

LONDON AND PARIS CAUTION BERLIN AGAINST MOVE TO ANNEX MEMEL

London Expresses Its Hope Germany Will Avoid Drastic Step.

DEC 13 1938
AS RESULT OF NAZI VICTORY

Lithuanian President Seeks Reich's Friendship—His Police Barred From Area.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Great Britain has expressed to Germany the "hope" that the Reich will not annex Memel, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today.

Britain, he said, was joining France in representations to Berlin concerning possibility of a movement to absorb Memel, which was German before the world war, as a sequel to yesterday's elections for the local Parliament which resulted in a decisive victory for Memel Nazis.

In reply to a question the Prime Minister said:

"There is reason to think that after the Memel elections demands may be made upon the Lithuanian Government by majority parties in the Diet which would be inconsistent with the statute of Memel (the agreement of May 8, 1924, by which Britain, France, Italy and Japan approved Lithuania's possession of Memel.)

"The British Government, as a signatory of the Memel convention, cannot ignore this possibility.

"In view of the special influence which the German Government is in a position to exert in these matters, the British Charge d'Affairs in Berlin has been instructed to join with the French Ambassador in expressing the hope that the German Government will use its influence to insure respect for the statute."

Question on Aid for France.

The question of British aid to France in the event she were attacked by Italy also came before

the House and Chamberlain replied to a question that "no such specific requirement exists in any treaty or pact with France."

However, on previous occasions Mr. Chamberlain has declared that Britain would defend France or Belgium against unprovoked aggression.

Replying to a series of persistent questions, Mr. Chamberlain also disclosed that Germany thus far has made no official request for the return of her former colonies, lost in the world war.

The Prime Minister declined to amplify his statement when a member asserted that Adolf Hitler had brought up the colonial question in his September conference with Chamberlain at Godesburg, and again at Munich.

Mr. Chamberlain explained he was going to Rome next month, primarily to see Premier Mussolini, but refused to make any promises to the House about what he would do when he got there. He did promise, however, to give the House an opportunity to discuss any agreement he might make with Il Duce about Spain or the Suez Canal administration.

Makes Bid for Friendship.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Confronted with growing agitation for return of Memel to Germany, President Antanas Smetona, in his second inaugural speech today, said his country wanted friendly relations with Germany concerning the former Reich territory. He declared that "small States" in Europe "must be careful."

Taking the oath of office for his new seven-year term as President of Lithuania, Smetona stressed his desire to co-operate with Germany in fulfillment of complete Memel autonomy, now limited by certain Lithuanian sovereign powers.

The Memel agitation was re-enforced by a decisive Nazi victory in yesterday's elections for the local Memel Diet.

Just how far Berlin and the Memel Nazis will go in demands concerning the future of the area of 1,099 square miles is expected to become clear when the new Memel Diet meets in January. Germany relinquished Memel by the Treaty of Versailles. It was occupied by Lithuania in 1923.

It was expected here that the desires of Adolf Hitler might be con-

veyed to Lithuania by Dr. Erich Wilhelm Zechlin, German Minister to Kaunas, who is expected to return here soon from Berlin.

Lithuanian Police Barred.

MEMEL, Lithuania, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—The pro-Nazi Memel Directory, flushed with what it termed a smashing victory in parliamentary elections yesterday, decreed the end of Lithuanian police powers today in this former German territory. The decree asserted that only police of autonomous Memel would be permitted to control security of the territory lying at Lithuania's southwest corner adjoining Germany.

Lithuanian police, who heretofore have collaborated with Memel's autonomous force, now will be regarded as private citizens.

A student strike was called in Kaunas in an attempt to call a general strike.

Emergency Decree Issued.

Students of the University of Kaunas, the agricultural academy and commercial and pedagogy students picketed their buildings. The strikes followed the Nazi victory in Memel and an emergency decree "for protection of the State," but the strikers' demands were not clearly specified.

From private sources in Kaunas it was learned that more than 100 students had been arrested before the strike, but many of them were later released.

Memel's "fuhrer," Ernst Neumann, fifty-year-old veterinarian, sounded a rallying cry that "the time is ripe for a decision in Memel."

He was backed by yesterday's vote, which showed over 96 per cent of Memel's eligible voters—90 per cent of the region's 150,000 inhabitants are of German origin—had participated in the election. Final results will be known later this week, but 26 of the 29 Landtag (Parliament) seats were expected to fall to the Nazis.

Dr. Neumann declared "we have begged for our rights for fifteen years and we shall beg no more."

The only casualty of yesterday's election disorders was an American, Robert Sellmer, free lance newspaper man of Milwaukee, Wis., who told authorities that he was beaten by three uniformed guards for not replying to the Hit-

ler salute as he was crossing a Memel street. The incident was reported to Owen J. C. Norem, United States Minister in Kaunas.

The first result of yesterday's election, carried out with typical Nazi vigor and color, was the flight of hundreds of Memel's 5,000 to 6,000 Jews into the Lithuanian interior.

Lithuania herself was shaken by the election and President Smetona promptly declared a state of emergency.

Known as a Writer of Humor.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12 (A. P.).—Robert Sellmer, twenty-five-year-old Milwaukee magazine writer reportedly beaten in Memel, Lithuania, for failing to respond to a Nazi salute, turned to political subjects about a year ago after gaining a reputation as a writer of humor.

Some of Mr. Sellmer's recent writings included discussions of the possibility of an invasion of Denmark, and a Russian-German war. Mr. Sellmer attended the Milwaukee University School and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1935. At Dartmouth he was managing editor of the Jack O'Lantern, the college magazine of humor.

His father, the late J. Carl Sellmer, was Milwaukee manager of the Palmolive Company until it became part of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, when he was made resident manager of the Jersey City, N. J., plant. When he died in 1931 the family returned here.

His mother suffered from shock as she learned of the incident from a radio broadcast. Two sisters, both art students, also were listening. Mr. Sellmer is unmarried.

Reports that epithets hurled at Mr. Sellmer included "American Jew" puzzled his Germanic family, "good Congregationalists."

MEMEL CROWD OPENS ATTACK ON SMETONA

Coalition For Lithuania Under Fascist 'Iron Wolf' Waldemar Demand

Kaunas Fears Clash Between Soldiery And Nazis In Seaport

DEC 13 1938

Berlin, Dec. 12.—The newspaper *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* reported tonight that 2,500 persons at a Memel mass meeting adopted a strongly worded resolution demanding a new coalition government for Lithuania.

The newspaper published a Memel dispatch which said the resolution, aimed at Lithuanian President Antanas Smetona, called upon Augustine Waldemar, former Premier and once leader of the Fascist "Iron Wolf" organization, to head the new coalition.

The supporters of Waldemar, who was overthrown by Smetona in 1929 and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in 1934 on treason charges, also demanded the release of one hundred students reported to have been arrested at Kaunas, capital of Lithuania, for taking part in a strike.

Opposition Newspaper Suppressed

In the wake of yesterday's diet election won by Nazi candidates, a pro-Waldemar newspaper appearing in Memel was confiscated by secret police, on request of the state attorney, for containing an article insulting Smetona.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said a conference of Baltic foreign ministers scheduled at Kaunas December 19-21 had been postponed until January on account of the "inner political situation in Lithuania."

Lithuania Is Warned

The German Foreign Office mouthpiece warned today that it is time for the Lithuanian Government to mend its attitude toward Memel in the light of "the united confession of Memellanders to their German nationality" in yesterday's Memel diet elections.

The organ, the *Deutsche Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz*, said the overwhelming participation in the election should show Lithuania the road to take. It continued:

"How the Lithuanian Government will act toward the new expression of the will of Memelland is essential for determination of future develop-

ments.

Mistakes Must Not Continue
"It must be clear at once that mistakes committed in the past by the Lithuanians could not continue without consequences."

The organ said the Lithuanian Government by denying Memelland "certain guaranties" and "through its system" had hastened developments in the present direction.

Expansion Idea Discounted

The paper hastened to state, however, that there is no traditional enmity of Germans toward Lithuanians. It concluded:

"To that extent yesterday's manifestation of Memellanders can now sow the seed for a fruitful and improved development of relations between the two peoples (Lithuanians and Memellanders) and prepare an end for all contested points."

Korrespondenz ridiculed foreign interpretations of the Memel question as "an alarming sign of German expansion in the East"—an interpretation which it said "has absolutely nothing to do with developments there."

"The question here," said Korrespondenz, "is how the will of an old established people can best be respected."

Moving Eastward, Another Says

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a long article on European developments, said: "Germany once more is the great power of central Europe, which, with the weight of its population of 80,000,000, is radiating eastward."

The newspaper continued: "That such great things as those which we have accomplished have never before been attained peacefully should be better realized overseas."

"The European continent already has realized it."

The article said that among other evidences of this was the "avowal of nationality" by the Memellanders.

Hints Memel Must Ask Union

The inference might be drawn from the article that demands for further reunions with Germany of territory cut off as a result of the World War will have to come from the outside because of the dominance Germany now holds in Europe.

Such an inference would be in line with Hitler's declaration during the September Czecho-Slovak crisis that after annexation of the Sudetenland he would have no further territorial ambitions in Europe.

Significantly, he failed to say then what his attitude would be should an appeal for Anschluss come from Germans still outside the Reich, such as the Memellanders.

London And Paris Act To Preserve Status Quo

London, Dec. 12 (P).—Great Britain and France conveyed concern to Germany today over the possibility she may swallow little Memel in another thrust to the east.

Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, informed the House of Commons that the British and French envoys in Berlin had been instructed to "join" in "expressing the hope that the German Government will use its influence to insure respect" for the 1924 statute of Memel, which gave the former German territory a measure of autonomy under Lithuanian control.

Britain and France are signatories of the 1924 convention, but no informed observers in London expected them to do more than protest if Chancellor Hitler should "permit" the Memel Germans to come back to the Reich.

Future Of Memel Problematical

It was considered problematical whether such a return would take the

form of actual annexation by Germany or conform to the Danzig pattern of a separate Nazi state controlled through the Nazi party from Berlin.

Replying to a question about yesterday's Memel Diet elections, in which Nazis scored heavily, Chamberlain said:

"There is reason to think that after the Memel elections demands may be made upon the Lithuanian Government by majority parties in the Diet which would be inconsistent with the statute of Memel."

Representation Made In Berlin

"The British Government, as a signatory of the Memel convention, cannot ignore this possibility."

"In view of the special influence which the German Government is in a position to exert in these matters, the British charge d'affaires in Berlin had been instructed to join with the French Ambassador in expressing the hope that the German Government will use its influence to insure respect for the statute."

The current Italian propaganda campaign for French territory led to questioning of Chamberlain regarding Britain's attitude. He said only that Britain had no pact or treaty specifically requiring her to aid France against Italy.

That Britain would aid France in the event of unprovoked aggression, however, has been stated unqualifiedly by Chamberlain.

France Fears Reich Will Swallow Memel

Paris, Dec. 12 (P)—While France and Great Britain took measure today to stave off a possible German Anschluss with Memel, there were growing fears here that Germany is determined to expand in that direction.

The Foreign Office would do nothing more than confirm that French and British envoys in Berlin had warned Germany that their countries were watching the question closely and from an interested point of view.

Behind the official silence, however, it was evident that the Memel agitation, coming on top of the Ukrainian autonomy demands in Poland, has given rise to deep concern.

In circles closely in touch with the situation it was said nothing really effective could be done to stop Germany should she persist in taking over Memel.

Clash of Nazis And Troops at Memel Feared

Lithuanian Soldiers Angry as Germans Celebrate; Hitler's Word Awaited on Status of Territory

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Dec. 12 (P).—Rising anger among Lithuanian soldiers caused fears tonight of an armed clash at Memel between the garrison and Nazis jubilantly celebrating their victory yesterday in the Memel Diet election. Colonel Andras Iunas issued a statement saying he would not be responsible for the conduct of his troops at Memel if the Nazis continued to insult Lithuanians.

Nazis saw the semi-autonomous territory, in pre-war days a part of East Prussia, approaching reunion with the Reich as a result of the election, while Antanas Smetona began his fourth term as President of Lithuania with the troubled words: "We small countries must be careful."

Agitation in tiny but truculent Memel to go "back to the Reich" and difficulties caused by Rightist foes in Lithuania itself beset the all-Nationalist government of the peasant-born Smetona, who has been Lithuania's chief of state, with only a brief interruption, since the nation became independent after the World War.

Without waiting to count the votes cast in the election, which they were confident would give them all but two or three of the seats in the Diet, the Memel Germans told the Lithuanian state security police to get out. A decree issued by the Memel Directory, a five-member body which exercises executive functions in the territory, announced that the Directory would recognize in the future only the Memel autonomous police.

Kaunas May Bow to Decree

Kaunas sources said Lithuania probably would bow to the decree and withdraw its police. However, it was pointed out, this might mean that the Lithuanian political opposition would be able to concentrate its activities at Memel.

Both Smetona and Memel's veterinarian "Fuehrer," Ernst Neumann, awaited word from Chancellor Adolf Hitler as to whether he wants Memel attached to Germany, or merely German in fact but not in name. Word of Hitler's position was expected to be brought to Kaunas by the German Minister to Lithuania, Dr. Erich Wilhelm Zechlin, who now is in Berlin. Neumann already has said "the fate of Memel will not be decided here." Political observers said that meant it would be decided in Berlin.

In his address on taking the Presidential oath, Smetona stressed his desire to co-operate with Germany in fulfillment of complete Memel autonomy, which at present is limited by certain Lithuanian sovereign powers. Just how far Berlin and the Memel Nazis will go in their demands may become clear when the new Memel Diet meets in January.

The territory and valuable seaport of Memel, covering 1,099 square miles of Lithuania's total of 55,670, was taken from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. Lithuania seized it in 1923, and the next year an agreement signed by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan accepted the situation, but provided for a measure of autonomy in the territory.

University Closed

At Kaunas the authorities closed the local university in the face of student strikes which followed the arrests of 100 students and at least one Rightist politician.

The government proclaimed on Saturday a six-month decree "for the protection of the state," and the arrests followed. The authorities, asserting activity of the Rightist opposition might be used on behalf of a foreign country, said persons causing political disturbances would be liable under the decree to exile, work in a labor camp or imprisonment.

Smetona promised "strong measures against persons endangering Lithuanian freedom." Armed police and troops guarded his route today between the Presidential palace and the Parliament Building, where he took the oath.

The larger developments completely overshadowed interest in the actual result of the Memel election, which was important only as a vehicle for the "back to the Reich" movement. The Germans already had twenty-four of the twenty-nine Diet seats. They will not know until the week end how many they got yesterday. It was assumed they won additional seats.

Memel, Butter And Egg Port, Is Lithuania's Only Sea Outlet

Territory Smaller Than Rhode Island Seems Destined To Be Cast In New Sudeten Role

[By the Associated Press]

Memel, a bit of Lithuania less than the size of Rhode Island, appeared cast today for a leading role in another "Sudeten scenario."

Sometimes called a "butter and egg port," Memel is Lithuania's only sea port of consequence.

German annexation of Memel (Klaipeda) and its thin strip of contiguous territory skirting the north bank of the Russ river and the Baltic Sea, would deprive Lithuania of most of her coast. She might, however, make arrangements with her northern neighbor Latvia for an outlet through the port of Riga nearby.

90 Per Cent. Are Germans

The territory has 1,099 square miles and a population of 152,000, ninety per cent. German.

The chief industries are small farming, dairying, and the chief exports are butter, eggs, flax, bacon and timber. However, there are iron foundries, textile factories, shipyards and chemical plants.

Powder Keg Since 1923

The city has grown as a result of Lithuanian commerce. In 1914 the

population was only 20,000. Today it has 50,000 inhabitants.

The territory has been the proverbial powder keg since 1923 when Lithuanian soldiers marched in and expelled the French garrison while the Allied council of ambassadors was considering what to do with it. The area had been detached from East Prussia by the Treaty of Versailles. In 1924 Lithuania's sovereignty over the area was formally recognized.

Last March German motorized troops were at the river edge ready to cross the Queen Louise bridge at Tilsit if Poland ordered her army to attack Lithuania. But Lithuania capitulated to Poland's ultimatum for regularization of their relations, and the German troops, held in readiness to seize the territory ahead of Poland, did not march.

After the Munich settlement eased Czecho-Slovakia out of the path of Germany, the Lithuanian Government rescinded its twelve-year-old rule of martial law in the district, and permitted the Nazi leader, Dr. Ernst Neumann, to begin his comeback campaign that ended in a Nazi election victory Sunday.

SMETONA IN 1929.)

THE KAUNAS GOVERNMENT, EXERCISING STRONG EMERGENCY POWERS, PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUALITY.

THAT WOULD BE A NET GAIN OF TWO SEATS FOR THE GERMANS AND POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAID THE NEW MEMBERS WOULD BE MORE ARDENTLY NAZI THAN THE OLD LEGISLATURE WHICH, WITH SEMI-AUTONOMOUS POWERS, COVERED THE 1,099 SQUARE MILE TERRITORY FORMERLY BELONGING TO GERMANY.

THOSE WORDS WERE TAKEN AS FORESHADOWING A NEW DEMAND FOR RETURN TO THE REICH WHEN MEMEL'S LANDTAG MEETS LATE IN JANUARY.

OTHERS ASSERTED THAT POSITIVE ACTION FOR THE ANNEXATION OR COMPLETE DOMINATION OF MEMELLAND BY GERMANY WOULD COME WHEN HITLER SUMMONS HIS REICHSTAG TO MEET JAN. 30.

THAT IDEA WAS SUPPORTED BY NEUMANN'S ENIGMATIC WORDS "WE DON'T KNOW WHAT OUR FUTURE WILL BE, BUT THE FATE OF MEMEL WILL NOT BE DECIDED HERE."

WHATEVER ACTION IS TAKEN, NONE LOOK FOR THE USE OF FORCE BUT ANTICIPATE THE EXTENSION OF GERMAN AUTHORITY UNDER THE GUISE OF DEMANDS FOR "THE RIGHT OF SELF DETERMINATION," GIVEN VOICE IN THE LANDTAG BEFORE THE REICHSTAG MEETS.

THE FIRST RESULT OF SUNDAY'S ELECTION, CARRIED OUT WITH TYPICAL NAZI VIGOR AND COLOR, WAS THE FLIGHT OF HUNDREDS OF MEMEL'S 5,000 TO 6,000 JEWS INTO THE LITHUANIAN INTERIOR.

LITHUANIA HERSELF WAS SHAKEN BY THE ELECTION AND PRESIDENT ANTANAS SMETONA PROMPTLY DECLARED A STATE OF EMERGENCY.

(GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCHES TO BERLIN SAID MORE THAN 100 PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED WHEN THE EMERGENCY WAS DECREED. THEY WERE DESCRIBED AS ADHERENTS OF AUGUSTINE WALDEMARAS, FORMER PREMIER WHOSE FASCIST-INCLINED "IRON WOLF" ORGANIZATION WAS OVERTHROWN BY

1938

30.24-1133

30.24-1133

FOREIGN AID TO HALT GERMAN ACQUISITION OF MEMELLAND WAS DISCOUNTED IN ADVANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT WHICH WATCHED GERMANY'S QUICK ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

DEC 13 1938

POLITICAL COMMENTATORS POINTED TO THE SIGN HANGING ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN SIDE OF THE RIVER RUSS WHICH FORMS THE MEMELLAND BORDER.

"RACIAL CONRADES, THE HOMELAND IS CALLING YOU."

THE ANSWER TO THAT CALL, IT IS FELT, WILL COME FROM THE NEXT NAZI-CONTROLLED LANDTAG.

R309AES

Budapest Expects Csaky To Visit Berlin for Talk

New Minister May Discuss a Guarantee to Czechs

BUDAPEST, Dec. 12 (AP).—Belief was expressed in political circles here today that Hungary's new foreign minister, Count Stephen Csaky, would go to Berlin soon to discuss a possible Hungarian guaranty for Czechoslovakia's shrunken borders. The question was still complicated, however, by reluctance in some Hungarian quarters to give up claims to several Ruthenian villages near the border established by Italian-German arbitration.

Informed sources said Count Csaky also was giving thought to Germany's desire to build an extra-territorial highway across a corner of Hungary to connect the Slovak frontier with Oradea Mare, in Rumania, on the Hungarian border.

It was said in some quarters that one reason for differences between some German leaders and former Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya was the latter's opposition to construction of such a highway. Germany already has received permission to build a similar highway across Czechoslovakia. Kanya resigned the Foreign Ministry portfolio on November 28, after having held the office for six years.

UNFOLDED HIS PLAN IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF NEW YORK.

DECLARING "A DIRECT POLITICAL APPROACH" FOR "THE REORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL LIFE IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE," HE PROPOSED A FIVE-POINT PROGRAM FOR HIS SUGGESTED LOOSELY WOVEN ECONOMIC PACT:

- "1. SOME SMOOTHING OF TARIFFS;
 - "2. GETTING RID OF A FEW INDUSTRIAL QUOTAS;
 - "3. ENLARGING THE TRI-PARTITE AGREEMENT (THE ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT TO CONTROL FLUCTUATIONS OF CURRENCIES);
 - "4. EXTENSION OF SHORT TERM COMMERCIAL CREDIT FACILITIES;
 - "5. SOME AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL DEBTS OR PROTRACTED PAYMENTS."
- THE AGREEMENT, HE SAID, ALSO SHOULD CONTAIN "AN EXPRESSION OF GOOD WILL, OF FAIR INTENTIONS" WHICH "WOULD BE OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE

DEC 13 1938

NEW YORK, DEC. 12 (AP).—FORMER PREMIER PAUL VAN ZEELAND OF BELGIUM TONIGHT PROPOSED AN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC "GOOD WILL" AGREEMENT—"NOT TOO BINDING" IN TERMS--AS THE ONLY METHOD LEFT IN THE WORLD TO ACHIEVE "A LASTING PEACE."

DEC 13 1938

THE YOUTHFUL BELGIAN, WHO MADE A STUDY OF WORLD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AT THE REQUEST OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS A YEAR AGO,

BECAUSE OF ITS INDIRECT REPERCUSSIONS AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUE."

VAN ZEELAND'S PROPOSALS WERE MORE RESTRAINED THAN THOSE HE SUGGESTED AS THE TERMS OF SUCH A PACT IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE HAD COMPLETED HIS STUDY OF WORLD CONDITIONS. HE THEN ADVOCATED A GENERAL REMOVAL OF TRADE BARRIERS, STABILIZATION OF CURRENCIES AND THE OPENING OF COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR A REDISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS.

DEC 13 1938

MJ1024PES

bidden to meet by university authorities, turned their anger into slogans shouted against Jews and the Government. The Kaunas University was closed yesterday because of strikes which followed arrests of 100 students and at least one right-wing politician.

Many believed that supporters of former Premier Augustine Walde-maras, once leader of the Fascist Iron Wolf organization, was lending secret support to the students. In German quarters it was said that activities of the pro-Walde-maras group against the Government went beyond the university boundaries.

These sources said 2,500 persons at a Memel mass meeting adopted a strongly-worded resolution demanding a new coalition government for Lithuania with ex-Premier Waldemar at its head. A pro-Waldemar newspaper in Memel was confiscated by secret police, on

request of the state attorney, for containing an article insulting President Antanas Smetona.

Nine Persons Arrested

Nine persons were arrested as the Lithuanian Government moved energetically against opposition elements accused of fomenting dis-

orders following the Nazi victory in Memel Diet elections on Sunday. An official announcement said considerable sums of money were found on two of those arrested.

While anti-Semitism, spreading into Lithuanian from the Memel territory, was being linked with anti-Government demonstrations, it was rumored Germany was pressing for the inclusion of M. Walde-maras in the Government. The former Premier, who is considered pro-German and anti-Polish, was believed to be in France, where he went after his release from prison several years ago.

[On June 18, 1934, a court martial in Kaunas found ex-Premier Walde-maras guilty of an attempt to overthrow the Government and sentenced him to twelve years at hard labor.]

A Rightist bloc, which now is opposing the Government, advocates a "return to democracy" through abolition of the present semi-dictatorship and a settlement of relations with the Vatican on terms acceptable to Catholics.

One of those arrested today was Bistras Dieleininkaitis, a leader of the young Catholics organization. He was arrested on the premises of the Catholic youth group.

A conference of Baltic Ministers, scheduled to open December 19, was post-poned until mid-January because of the Lithuanian developments.

Troops Grow Restive.

Meanwhile, antagonism between the Government and pro-Nazi Memellanders grew sharper in Memel where officers were said to be having difficulty in holding in check troops who resent post-election celebrations. Col. Andrasius issued a statement that he would not be responsible for the conduct of his troops if the Nazis continued to insult Lithuanians.

The semi-autonomous territory, once a part of East Prussia but now under the sovereignty of Lithuania, appeared to be approaching reunion

Lithuanians Turn on Jews

DEC 14 1938

Anti-Semitism Spreads From Memel—Fascist Forces Grow Active.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Anti-Semitism, spreading into Lithuania from the Nazi-sympathizing Memel territory, was coupled today with demonstrations against the Government.

Striking students in Kaunas, for-

with Germany as a result of Sunday's election victory.

Both President Smetona and Memel's veterinarian "Fuehrer," Ernst Neumann, awaited word from Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler as to whether he wants Memel attached to Germany as merely German in fact but not in name.

U. S. Files Protest.

The United States protested today against the reported beating of Robert Sellmer, an American free-lance newspaper man, on Sunday, before the Memel Diet elections.

An official of the American Consulate made a special trip to investigate the case of Mr. Sellmer, a native of Milwaukee and resident of New York, who said he was beaten by three uniformed guards for not replying to the Hitler salute as he was crossing a Memel street. As a result of the investigation,

United States Minister Owen Norrem lodged the protest.

Mr. Sellmer, in a statement to the Lithuanian Bureau of Public Activities, said that two policemen intervened and he was taken to the police station where one policeman held his arms while another beat him in the face with his fists.

Mr. Sellmer, unable to speak German, was released with his face badly bruised. He said that the only English he understood the police to use as he was struck were a few epithets, and the words "American Jew."

Mr. Sellmer's account was corroborated by a Kaunas journalist. The American apparently was the only casualty as the Memel population of 152,000 voted heavily for Nazi legislators.

Berlin Watches Lithuania.

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The German Foreign Office mouthpiece, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, said today that "How the Lithuanian Government will act toward the new expression of the will of Memelland is essential for determination of future developments."

It stated that there was no "traditional enmity" of Germans toward Lithuanians.

LITHUANIA ARRESTS 9 POLITICAL FOES

President Smetona Charges Foreign Conspirators Try To Undermine Nation

Friends Of Former Fascist Iron Wolf Leader Are Held By Government

[By the Associated Press]

Kaunas, Lithuania, Dec. 13.—The semi-dictatorship of President Antanas Smetona, struggling to stay strong in the shadow of Germany's eastward stride, charged today that foreign conspirators were trying to undermine it and arrested nine political foes at home.

An official statement declared anti-Government pamphlets circulated here were printed abroad and accused foreign circles of fomenting disturbances which accompanied the Nazi victory in Memel Diet elections on Sunday.

Hit At Rightist Groups

The arrests hit at persons and organizations which the Nationalist regime labeled "Rightist." Those arrested included Bistras Dielininkaitis, a leader of the Young Catholics' organization, and friends of former Premier Augustinas Waldemaras, once leader of the Fascist Iron Wolf group.

There were reports that Germany was pressing for inclusion of Waldemaras in the Government. He is believed to be in France after his release from prison several years ago.

[Associated Press Editor's Note.—The Iron Wolf leader was sentenced to twelve years at hard labor on June 18, 1934, for an attempt to overthrow the Government.]

U. S. Protests Beating

One aftermath of the Sunday election was a protest by the United States against the reported beating of Robert Sellmer, an American free lance newspaper man.

Sellmer, a native of Milwaukee and a resident of New York, was said to have been beaten at Memel by three uniformed guards when he failed to reply to the Hitler salute.

CHAMBERLAIN WILL NOT ALTER FOREIGN POLICY

British Prime Minister to Push His Program for Appeasement.

CAUTIOUSLY WARNS DICTATORS

German Envoy and His Aids Refuse to Attend After Seeing Copy of Speech.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamber-

lain told the world tonight that he was determined to follow his policy of European appeasement but cautiously warned aggressors that "attempts at domination are never long successful."

Speaking to the Foreign Press Association, whose guests at a fiftieth anniversary observance included many prominent diplomats, Mr. Chamberlain announced that Britain was ready to defend her Empire and allies, but also offered to join any international disarmament conference.

After reading a copy of Mr. Chamberlain's speech in advance, the German Ambassador to London, Herbert von Dirksen, refused to attend. Other officials of the German embassy joined in the boycott. The Germans said that some of the sentences in the Prime Minister's address made it "rather difficult" for them to attend.

Nazi press representatives, including Gottfried Aschmann, head of the German Foreign Office press department, whom Chancellor Hitler had sent to London to hear Chamberlain speak, also refused to appear at the dinner.

The Prime Minister in his speech admitted he has received "checks, disappointments and setbacks" but added, "I am neither disheartened nor deterred by these passing phases."

His speech was broadcast to all major languages and by radio wave to the United States.

Deplores Nazi Press Attack.

Referring to a recent German attack on former Prime Minister Baldwin in the German press Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I must deplore the present tone of the German press which in one case has not scrupled to pour out its vituperation upon a most respected of our Statesmen, himself but lately Prime Minister of this country, and in few cases shows any sign of a desire to understand our point of view."

[Earl Baldwin was called a "guttersnipe" in the German attack, which followed a speech he gave December 8 in opening an appeal for contributions to a refugee fund and in which he said he spoke as "an ordinary Englishman shocked and distressed" at the plight of victims of "an explosion of man's inhumanity to man."

Mr. Chamberlain took the opportunity to restate his loyalty to British-French understanding by saying: "Our relations with France are so close as to pass beyond mere legal obligations since they are founded on an identity of interest."

When Mr. Chamberlain started his address in the organ and scarlet ballroom of a London hotel, he first paid tribute to the press by saying: "I have hardly ever known a case where my confidence has been deliberately betrayed."

Outlines His Foreign Policy. He then outlined the "aims and

actions" of British foreign policy since he became Prime Minister on May 28, 1937.

He said there were only two alternatives:

"One was to make up our minds that war was inevitable and to throw the whole energies of the country into preparation for it.

"The other was to make a prolonged and determined effort to eradicate possible causes of war and to try out methods of personal contact and discussion, while at the same time proceeding steadily with such rearmament as was necessary to restore the power of defense which we had voluntarily abandoned for a period of many years."

He gave this picture of modern warfare:

"War today differs fundamentally from all wars of the past inasmuch as today its first and most numerous victims are not professional fighters but the civilian population, the workman and the clerk, the housewife and, most horrible of all, the children."

He explained that the ruthless technic of modern warfare and his belief that war only "sows the dragon's teeth of fresh injustices and fresh conflicts" led him to choose a policy of appeasement.

He said that he was "astonished at the pessimism which seems to possess some of our critics" and was determined to "persist in a policy which has given us such remarkable results."

Cites Five Accords in Year.

The results he claimed for his policy were these five accords made in the past year: The British-Irish, British-Italian, British-German, French-German and British-American agreements.

The Prime Minister disclaimed any personal reference for Nazism or Fascism.

"The complete subordination of individual independence to something which is called the state, but which really only means those who for the time being rule the state," he said, "would be insupportable because it runs counter to all our most fundamental conceptions of the framework of human society."

The sixty-nine-year-old Chamberlain complained about being referred to as "that old man" and said he did not feel old.

He added that "in one respect, perhaps, the passage of years has left its mark upon me and that is in the recognition of the futility of ambition—if that ambition leads to the desire for domination."

Refuses Pledge on Colonies.

Earlier today the Prime Minister had declined to give the specific assurance that he would get the approval of the House of Commons before opening any negotiations with Germany over the return of former German colonies.

Asked by Duncan Sandys, Conservative, for such assurance, Mr. Chamberlain replied, "No, I do not think I can undertake it."

The Prime Minister then referred to a previous Government pledge, made by Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies and Dominions, that any colonial agreement would be submitted to Parliament for ratification.

Meanwhile the Marquess of Londonderry, once a leading advocate of British-German friendship but recently a critic of anti-Jewish violence in Germany, declared before the Overseas League that the British Government should state quickly and fully its stand on colonies.

"We are determined not to sacrifice one individual or one inch of territory and we will accept with its full implications any challenge to that policy," he said. "I believe this should be said in no uncertain terms but I am not thinking that it will be necessary to take any drastic steps in relation to it."

Gayda Cites Chamberlain.

ROME, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—The authoritative Fascist editor Virginio Gayda today cited Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement that Britain was not bound by treaty to aid France in case of an Italian attack

as a reason why the French should heed Italian territorial demands.

Mr. Chamberlain's declaration before the British House of Commons yesterday highly pleased Italians, who interpreted it as the British Government's recognition that Italy's claims on France in Tunisia, Djibouti and the Suez Canal administration, as Gayda said, were not a threat to European peace.

"A threat to peace comes rather from those who pretend to reject violently and with cool intransigence the examination and pacification" if Italy's "fundamental political and national interests," Signor Gayda said, before these questions have been "definitely formulated."

Mr. Chamberlain's statement, Gayda added, was a "tacit invitation to France to control more severely her intention and reactions and to meet the problems with a spirit of franker reconciliation and more lucid comprehension."

British Envoy Sees Bonnet.

PARIS, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—British Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps called on Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet of France today for talk which was understood in London to be a result of Mr. Chamberlain's statement before the House of Commons in London yesterday as to Britain's treaty relations with France.

It was considered likely that Sir Eric assured the French Foreign Minister that Britain's firm, if unwritten, support of her ally had not been impaired by Mr. Chamberlain's wooing of Premier Mussolini.

French newspaper writers made no attempt to disguise French perturbation over Mr. Chamberlain's declaration.

Writing in L'Ordre, Pertinax said Chamberlain could only recognize that the mutual assistance obligations which unite France and Britain are valid only against Germany. "It remains, nevertheless, that he was certainly wrong to explain it so laconically and not to make it understood that in Mediterranean interests the two countries cannot be separated."

Genevieve Tabouis, in the Radical Socialist L'Oeuvre, said "People attribute the statement to his desire despite everything to follow his policy of appeasement, not to compromise his position with Rome, no matter what the latter's attitude may be, and in any case to try and do something with Germany."

LONDON AWAITS CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY OUTLINE

New 30 - Day Whirlwind

Appeasement Drive Seen in Offing.

BRITON TO BE IN KEY ROLE

Prime Minister Due to Reveal His Foreign Program in Speech This Evening.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—A new thirty-day whirlwind appeasement drive to settle Europe's outstanding differences took shape today, with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a key role and the possibility of German designs upon Lithuanian Memel one major problem.

His speech to be made before the Foreign Press Association tonight held attention of the diplomatic world which expected a complete outline of British foreign policy and an indication what the Premier intended doing from today until January 14, when he ends a visit to Premier Mussolini in Rome.

The importance of the speech, on the association's fiftieth anniversary, was indicated by the guest list which included most of the British Cabinet Ministers, leading Ambassadors and Ministers, and 150 foreign correspondents representing thirty-five countries.

Chancellor Hitler sent Gottfried Aschmann, head of the German Foreign Office press department, as a representative. The Ambassadors included those from Belgium, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy,

Poland and Soviet Russia.

To Enlarge a Memel Stand.

Mr. Chamberlain was expected to enlarge upon the Government's attitude toward Memel and may discuss the British position toward military assistance for France, political-economic agreement with Germany and political understanding with Italy.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Premier spoke of French-British concern over the prospect of German gestures toward Memel, former German territory, but no political informant thought it likely British action now would go beyond the "concern" stage.

Uneasiness, however, was displayed over Mr. Chamberlain's reference to military assistance for France, and there were many who urged clarification of his assertion Britain had no pact or treaty specifically requiring her to aid France against Italy.

The assertion answered questions relating to the Italian propaganda campaign for French territory. Mr. Chamberlain previously has said without qualification that Britain would aid France against unprovoked aggression.

Await German's Visit.

The opening wedge in settlement of immediate major differences with Germany likely will be taken when Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, visits London this week.

Although Jewish emigration, now that Germany is more favorably disposed to it, appeared to be the uppermost problem, there were numerous possible questions for the agenda, which observers said could be considered by Dr. Schacht, Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England, Chamberlain, and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Financing of Jewish emigration might be tied in with payments by British insurance companies for damage to Jewish property in Germany during the November 10 anti-semitic outburst. Doing that would necessitate relaxation of stringent Nazi currency restrictions. One way to free the mark would be through expansion of Anglo-German trade, which would automatically lead to a frank discussion of the British threat to invade Germany's trading territory in southeastern Europe.

That would take the talks right into the much-discussed suggestion of a substantial grant of British money or credit to Germany for purchase of raw materials to use in other than armament industries.

Chamberlain Is Snubbed By Germans

Embassy in London Re-

FOREIGN AID TO HALT GERMAN ACQUISITION OF MEMELLAND WAS DISCOUNTED IN ADVANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT WHICH WATCHED GERMANY'S QUICK ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

DEC 13 1938

POLITICAL COMMENTATORS POINTED TO THE SIGN HANGING ON THE EAST PRUSSIAN SIDE OF THE RIVER RUSS WHICH FORMS THE MEMELLAND BORDER.

"RACIAL COMRADES, THE HOMELAND IS CALLING YOU."

THE ANSWER TO THAT CALL, IT IS FELT, WILL COME FROM THE NEXT NAZI-CONTROLLED LANDTAG.

R309AES

Budapest Expects Csaky To Visit Berlin for Talk

New Minister May Discuss a Guarantee to Czechs

BUDAPEST, Dec. 12 (AP).—Belief was expressed in political circles here today that Hungary's new foreign minister, Count Stephen Csaky, would go to Berlin soon to discuss a possible Hungarian guaranty for Czechoslovakia's shrunken borders. The question was still complicated, however, by reluctance in some Hungarian quarters to give up claims to several Ruthenian villages near the border established by Italian-German arbitration.

Informed sources said Count Csaky also was giving thought to Germany's desire to build an extra-territorial highway across a corner of Hungary to connect the Slovak frontier with Oradea Mare, in Rumania on the Hungarian border.

It was said in some quarters that one reason for differences between some German leaders and former Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya was the latter's opposition to construction of such a highway. Germany already has received permission to build a similar highway across Czechoslovakia. Kanya resigned the Foreign Ministry portfolio on November 28, after having held the office for six years.

UNFOLDED HIS PLAN IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF NEW YORK.

DECLARING "A DIRECT POLITICAL APPROACH" FOR "THE REORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL LIFE IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE," HE PROPOSED A FIVE-POINT PROGRAM FOR HIS SUGGESTED LOOSELY WOVEN ECONOMIC PACT:

- "1. SOME SMOOTHING OF TARIFFS;
- "2. GETTING RID OF A FEW INDUSTRIAL QUOTAS;
- "3. ENLARGING THE TRI-PARTITE AGREEMENT (THE ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT TO CONTROL FLUCTUATIONS OF CURRENCIES);
- "4. EXTENSION OF SHORT TERM COMMERCIAL CREDIT FACILITIES;
- "5. SOME AGREEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL DEBTS OR PROTRACTED PAYMENTS."

THE AGREEMENT, HE SAID, ALSO SHOULD CONTAIN "AN EXPRESSION OF GOOD WILL, OF FAIR INTENTIONS" WHICH "WOULD BE OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE

DEC 13 1938

NEW YORK, DEC. 12 (AP)—FORMER PREMIER PAUL VAN ZEELAND OF BELGIUM

TONIGHT PROPOSED AN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC "GOOD WILL" AGREEMENT--

"NOT TOO BINDING" IN TERMS--AS THE ONLY METHOD LEFT IN THE WORLD TO ACHIEVE "A LASTING PEACE."

DEC 13 1938

THE YOUTHFUL BELGIAN, WHO MADE A STUDY OF WORLD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AT THE REQUEST OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS A YEAR AGO,

BECAUSE OF ITS INDIRECT REPERCUSSIONS AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUE."

VAN ZEELAND'S PROPOSALS WERE MORE RESTRAINED THAN THOSE HE SUGGESTED AS THE TERMS OF SUCH A PACT IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE HAD COMPLETED HIS STUDY OF WORLD CONDITIONS. HE THEN ADVOCATED A GENERAL REMOVAL OF TRADE BARRIERS, STABILIZATION OF CURRENCIES AND THE OPENING OF COLONIES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR A REDISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS.

DEC 13 1938

MJ1024PES

bidden to meet by university authorities, turned their anger into slogans shouted against Jews and the Government. The Kaunas University was closed yesterday because of strikes which followed arrests of 100 students and at least one right-wing politician.

Many believed that supporters of former Premier Augustine Walde-maras, once leader of the Fascist Iron Wolf organization, was lending secret support to the students. In German quarters it was said that activities of the pro-Walde-maras group against the Government went beyond the university boundaries.

These sources said 2,500 persons at a Memel mass meeting adopted a strongly-worded resolution demanding a new coalition government for Lithuania with ex-Premier Waldemaras at its head. A pro-Waldemaras newspaper in Memel was confiscated by secret police, on request of the state attorney, for containing an article insulting President Antanas Smetona.

Nine Persons Arrested

Nine persons were arrested as the Lithuanian Government moved energetically against opposition elements accused of fomenting dis-

orders following the Nazi victory in Memel Diet elections on Sunday. An official announcement said considerable sums of money were found on two of those arrested.

While anti-Semitism, spreading into Lithuanian from the Memel territory, was being linked with anti-Government demonstrations, it was rumored Germany was pressing for the inclusion of M. Walde-maras in the Government. The former Premier, who is considered pro-German and anti-Polish, was believed to be in France, where he went after his release from prison several years ago.

[On June 18, 1934, a court martial in Kaunas found ex-Premier Walde-maras guilty of an attempt to overthrow the Government and sentenced him to twelve years at hard labor.]

A Rightist bloc, which now is opposing the Government, advocates a "return to democracy" through abolition of the present semi-dictatorship and a settlement of relations with the Vatican on terms acceptable to Catholics.

One of those arrested today was Bistras Dielininkaitis, a leader of the young Catholics organization. He was arrested on the premises of the Catholic youth group.

A conference of Baltic Ministers, scheduled to open December 19, was post-poned until mid-January because of the Lithuanian developments.

Troops Grow Restive.

Meanwhile, antagonism between the Government and pro-Nazi Memellanders grew sharper in Memel where officers were said to be having difficulty in holding in check troops who resent post-election celebrations. Col. Andrasius issued a statement that he would not be responsible for the conduct of his troops if the Nazis continued to insult Lithuanians.

The semi-autonomous territory, once a part of East Prussia but now under the sovereignty of Lithuania, appeared to be approaching reunion

Lithuanians Turn on Jews

DEC 14 1938

Anti-Semitism Spreads From Memel—Fascist Forces Grow Active.

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Dec. 13 (A. P.).—Anti-Semitism, spreading into Lithuania from the Nazi-sympathizing Memel territory, was coupled today with demonstrations against the Government.

Striking students in Kaunas, for-

30.24-1135

30.24-1135

fuses to Hear Nazi Papers Condemned by Prime Minister

Chairs Empty At Press Dinner

Speaker Denounces Insult to Baldwin; Determined to Follow 'Appeasement' Path

London, Dec. 13. (AP)—The German ambassador and German representatives protested by their absence tonight a speech of Prime Minister Chamberlain in which he roundly criticised the German press because a part of it had called former Premier Earl Baldwin a "guttersnipe."

The Germans sent their regrets just before the Foreign Press Association dinner after they had read advance copies of the prime minister's speech.

Condemns Nazi Press.

Looking down on the dozen empty chairs and untouched plates and place cards, the prime minister followed word for word that section of his prepared address which said:

"I must deplore the present tone of the German press which in one case has not scrupled to pour out its vituperation upon a most respected of our statesmen, himself but lately prime minister of this country, and in few cases shows any sign of a desire to understand our point of view."

Thus Chamberlain referred to the Nazi press attack on his predecessor, Stanley Baldwin, after a refugee fund appeal last Thursday in which Baldwin spoke of "an explosion of man's inhumanity to man."

Baldwin spoke as "an ordinary Englishman shocked and distressed" at the plight of victims.

Vacant Chairs.

So late was the cancellation of the German acceptance of the Foreign Press Association's invitations that waiters lacked sufficient notice to rearrange the dinner places to fill up the gaps. There was a vacant chair at Chamberlain's own table where Ambassador Herbert von Dirksen was to have sat.

Another of the vacant chairs was that assigned to Gottfried Aschmann, head of the German foreign office press department whom Reichsfuehrer Hitler had sent to London to hear Chamberlain's address.

Other German guests were to

have included members of the embassy staff and journalists.

German Statement.

Shortly before the dinner, the German embassy announced:

"The German ambassador and members of the embassy staff and German journalists sincerely regret that because of certain sentences in the prime minister's speech they should not attend the Foreign Press Association's dinner in London tonight."

Dr. Stephen Litauer, president of the association, said the German objections, resulted from Chamberlain's criticism of the Nazi press in his prepared speech.

Nearly 500 other guests attended the dinner, however, including the Italian ambassador, Count Dino Grandi. Invitations also were accepted by the ambassadors of Belgium, Brazil, France, Poland and the Soviet Union. United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy was on his way home.

Premier Applauded.

Loud and long applause reverberated throughout the huge ballroom when Chamberlain condemned the Nazi press.

Many banged the tabletops with their fists for as soon as word spread that the Germans had not put in their appearance it caused a whispered sensation and all thoughts had centered on whether Chamberlain would go through with his anti-German comments.

He did make one change in his prepared speech, however. He referred to Germany and Italy as "dictator" states which in the advance copy had been referred to as "authoritarian."

The Italian embassy, too, learned of the action of the German embassy in boycotting the dinner, but did not follow suit.

Chamberlain himself learned of the German snub while about half way through dinner, getting down to his "Pêche de Flambee at Munich" on the fancy menu.

Dr. Stephen Litauer, president of the Foreign Press Association, said ousting of the German journalists would be considered at the association's next meeting.

Path of Appeasement.

In his speech the prime minister reaffirmed his determination, however, to follow the path of "appeasement."

The address had been keenly awaited in diplomatic circles as a possible outline of Britain's course in the next three days when a visit by the prime minister to Rome is to be made.

Admitting "checks, disappointments and setbacks" in his course, he added, "I am neither disheartened nor deterred by these passing phases."

History shows, he said, "that at-

tempts at domination have never resulted in the happiness of the nations attempting it. There is an innate resistant force which arises out of the fear of loss of liberty and the passionate desire for national self-expression which renders domination precarious and uncertain."

He also restated his loyalty to the British-French understanding.

"Our relations with France are so close as to pass beyond mere legal obligations, since they are founded on an identity of interest."

The comment served to clarify a remark in the House of Commons yesterday that Britain was not obligated by any specific treaty to aid France should she be attacked by Italy as a result of Italy's aspirations in Italy or elsewhere in French territory.

Berlin Silent On Boycott.

Berlin, Dec. 14. (Wednesday)—(AP)—Berlin's morning newspapers today displayed prominently accounts of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in London last night, but failed to mention the fact that the German ambassador and German press representatives declined to hear it.

Lokalan Eiger in commenting on the speech criticized Chamberlain's "two alternatives." The paper said Chamberlain's emphasis on Britain's will for quick rearmament was "most startling after Munich."

(Chamberlain said his "two alternatives" were to prepare for war as inevitable or to "make a prolonged and determined effort to eradicate possible causes of war" and at the same time to proceed "steadily with such rearmament" as necessary for strong defense.)

Chamberlain Speech

Appeals To French

Paris, Dec. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in London tonight declaring French-British rela-

tions were so close they went beyond bounds of purely legal obligations, had evoked satisfaction in Paris and London.

Some concern had been manifested after Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that Britain was not bound by treaty to aid France in case of Italian aggression.

Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador, brought Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet assurances this morning, however, and was understood to have informed the French Minister that even without a written promise Britain would recognize her own interests in helping France fight if necessary to keep Italy out of Tunisia.

Chamberlain's speech was said in French official quarters to have removed "any possibility of doubt" over the question of British aid for France. It was said Britain "could not remain indifferent to any modification of the status quo in the Mediterranean."

Italy Forces Czechs to Reprint Gibe at Benes Written by Duce

By The Associated Press

MILAN, Dec. 13.—Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper, "Il Popolo d'Italia," reported in a Prague dispatch today that Italy had protested officially to Czecho-Slovakia against the failure of Czecho-Slovak newspapers to reprint a piece of fictitious dialogue which Il Duce himself is believed to have written.

The article, entitled "Dialogue of the Thames," appeared in "Il Popolo d'Italia" December 8, and depicted former President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia lamenting that they had been ruined because they relied on assistance from the democratic powers.

"It is obvious," said today's dispatch, "that an organized boycott

of the most authoritative voice of the Fascist regime could not go without immediate correction. In fact, our Minister Franzoni went to the Czech Foreign Office, where he protested energetically against the censorship orders. He was told that it was the result of a mistake by too zealous officials. The future will show whether this explanation may be considered sound."

The official Italian news agency, Stefani, reported that after the Italian Minister had made a second protest to Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister Frantisek Chvalkovsky, assurance was given that widest publication of the article in the Czecho-Slovak press would be ordered.

Today's AUCTION SALES
See next-to-last page—Adv.

Hitler and Chamberlain Lampooned in Press Skit

French Officials See Performance by Correspondents

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Anglo-American Press Association lampooned Adolf Hitler and Neville Chamberlain in a playlet before the members of the association last night.

The skit was an imaginary second Munich meeting in which "Chamberlain" promised to give "Hitler" French colonies and "all of Africa by 2 p. m. Saturday." Members of the club played the parts.

"Chamberlain" first rebelled against giving "Hitler" colonies so soon, and suggested "3 p. m. would be better"; but under table-pounding arguments of "Hitler" he soon saw reason and explained: "Oh! I

understand what you mean. I thought you meant 2 o'clock in the morning. Two p. m. will give me ample time to make arrangements with my Cabinet and the French Foreign Office."

In the burlesque, "Chamberlain" asked: "What would you have said, Adolf, if I had answered 'No' when you asked for the Sudetenland?"

"Hitler" wept into his sleeve: "Ach, Mr. Chamberlain. You wouldn't have been an English gentleman and I wouldn't have you to Munich again to get something else."

The play was before the annual dinner.

LONDON, DEC. 13 (AP)—PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN STRONGLY CONDEMNED NAZI PRESS BLASTS AGAINST FORMER PREMIER EARL BALDWIN IN A SPEECH TONIGHT AT THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION DINNER WHICH GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES SKIPPED.

THE GERMANS, INCLUDING AMBASSADOR HERBERT VON DIRKSEN, SENT THEIR "SINCERE REGRETS" AFTER READING ADVANCE COPIES OF THE SPEECH, BUT THEIR VACANT SEATS AT THE BANQUET TABLES DID NOT CAUSE CHAMBERLAIN TO ALTER HIS SPEECH.

BALDWIN WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE DINNER ATTENDED BY MORE THAN 500 FOREIGN NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES, HIGH DIPLOMATS AND BRITISH CABINET MEMBERS.

A MAJORITY OF THE JOURNALISTS AT THE DINNER—AT LEAST THOSE FREE FROM GOVERNMENT DOMINATION—CONSIDERED THE GERMAN ACTION A BREACH OF CONFIDENCE SINCE THE DECISION DEC. 14, 1938, WAS TAKEN AFTER THE GERMANS HAD READ AN ADVANCE COPY OF THE SPEECH GIVEN TO THEM IN

CONFIDENCE.

SEVERAL GERMAN CORRESPONDENTS WERE UNAWARE OF THEIR OWN BOYCOTT UNTIL THEY ARRIVED AT THE HOTEL TO ATTEND THE DINNER AND OTHERS MET THEM AT THE DOOR AND TOLD THEM OF WHAT HAD HAPPENED.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD CONSIDER THE STAYING AWAY AN OFFICIAL REBUKE, THOUGH THE ACTION WAS INTERPRETED IN UNOFFICIAL QUARTERS AS A SIGN OF OFFICIAL NAZI DISPLEASURE WITH THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER. GERMAN NEWSPAPERMEN AS WELL AS EMBASSY OFFICIALS ARE SERVANTS OF HITLER'S GOVERNMENT, AND PRESUMABLY ACTED ON ORDERS OR WITH THE APPROVAL OF BERLIN.

(THE GERMAN PRESS ATTACK FOLLOWED A SPEECH BY EARL BALDWIN DEC. 8 IN WHICH HE APPEALED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO A REFUGEE FUND AND SAID HE WAS "SHOCKED" BY THE PLIGHT OF THE REFUGEES.)

ONE MINOR CHANGE WHICH CHAMBERLAIN MADE IN HIS SPEECH, HOWEVER, WAS TO CALL GERMANY AND ITALY "DICTATOR" STATES INSTEAD OF "AUTHORITARIAN" IN A PREPARED SECTION RELATING TO THOSE NATIONS.

THE PRIME MINISTER X X X ETC., FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS MOVED IN DAY.

LONDON, DEC. 13-(AP)-A DOZEN VACANT SEATS GAPED AT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TONIGHT WHEN HE SAT DOWN AS AN HONORARY GUEST AT THE FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION DINNER WHICH GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES BOYCOTTED BECAUSE THEY TOOK OFFENSE AT CERTAIN SENTENCES IN THE SPEECH HE PLANNED TO DELIVER.

THE BANQUET ABSENTEES INCLUDED THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, HERBERT VON DIRKSEN, GOTTFRIED ASCHMANN, HEAD OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN PRESS DEPARTMENT WHOM CHANCELLOR HITLER HAD SENT TO LONDON TO HEAR THE SPEECH, AND OTHER EMBASSY AND NAZI PRESS REPRESENTATIVES.

MOST OF THE 500 GUESTS WERE UNAWARE THE GERMANS HAD REFUSED TO ATTEND AFTER READING AN ADVANCE COPY OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

THE GERMANS CANCELLED THEIR ATTENDANCE SO SUDDENLY THAT DISTRAUGHT WAITERS NEVER GOT AROUND TO RESHUFFLING THE DINNER PLACES TO CLOSE THE GAPS AND REMOVE THE PLACE CARDS.

NO ONE KNEW WHETHER THE GERMAN BOYCOTT WOULD CAUSE CHAMBERLAIN TO DELETE THE PORTIONS OF HIS SPEECH TO WHICH THE GERMANS OBJECTED, BUT HE PRESUMABLY WAS TOLD OF THEIR "REGRETS."

INVITATIONS HAD BEEN ACCEPTED X X FOURTH GRAF SECON LEAD BRITISH.

W426PFS

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

ASSOCIATED PRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS WRITER

PARIS, DEC. 13--THIS IS THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE STORY OF THE HOTLY DEBATED FRENCH POSITION IN THE EVENTS WHICH HAD THEIR DEMOUEMENT IN THE FOUR POWER CONFERENCE OF MUNICH.

IT GIVES A NEW COMPLEXION TO FRANCE'S FAILURE TO RUSH TO THE AID OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA IN THE FACE OF THE NAZI THREAT TO RESORT TO FORCE.

MANY PEOPLE HAVE GIVEN THANKS TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND, CREDITING THESE POWERFUL DEMOCRACIES WITH HAVING PREVENTED ANOTHER EUROPEAN WAR.

AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THERE HAVE BEEN WIDE-SPREAD EXPRESSIONS OF DISAPPROVAL, IT BEING CHARGED THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES HAVE PRE-

SERVED PEACE AT THE COST OF TOSsing CZECHO-SLOVAKIA TO THE WOLVES, AND EVEN AT THAT GAINING ONLY A TEMPORARY RESPITE FROM A SHOWDOWN WITH THE TOTALITARIAN POWERS.

I WAS PRESENT AT THE MUNICH CONFERENCE, AND THOSE OF BERCHTESGADEN AND GODESBERG AS WELL. THE EXPLANATION OF THE DEMOCRACIES--THAT THEY WERE IMPELLED TO MAINTAIN PEACE--LACKED SOMETHING WHICH OBSERVERS COULDN'T QUITE PUT THEIR FINGERS ON. IT WAS UNSATISFACTORY IN THAT IT DIDN'T SEEM THE WHOLE TRUTH.

LATER I TOURED EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALKANS AND WAS STARTLED AT THE HEAT OF THE CRITICISM--OF FRANCE, AND TO A LESSER DEGREE OF

1938

30,24-1137

30.24-1137

ENGLAND. FRANCE WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING IN EFFECT BROKEN HER BOND TO PROTECT CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. SOME ASSERTED FRANCE WAS AFRAID OF GERMANY.

DECIDEDLY THAT DIDN'T SOUND LIKE FRANCE TO ME. SOMETHING WAS MISSING TO MAKE THE PICTURE COMPLETE.

DEC 14 1938
SO SINCE ARRIVAL IN PARIS I HAVE PERSISTENTLY PURSUED THAT PHANTOM CLUE UNTIL I HAD A VERY DEFINITE IMPRESSION OF THE FRENCH VIEWPOINT. THIS IS NOT OFFICIAL, BUT MY SOURCES ARE IN A POSITION TO KNOW WHEREOF THEY SPEAK. HERE IS THE EXPLANATION AS THE FRENCHMAN LOOKS AT IT:

THE FRENCH AT THE OUTSET WERE PREPARED TO FIGHT OVER THE CZECHO-SLOVAK ISSUE, NOT ONLY BECAUSE THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE ALLIES, BUT BECAUSE PARIS FELT THAT IT WAS TIME THAT THE DEMOCRACIES MADE A STAND. THAT IS, FRANCE WAS READY TO FIGHT IF SHE GOT THE SUPPORT OF HER FRIENDS. SO SHE STARTED INQUIRIES, WITH THIS RESULT:

THE ONLY MILITARY ASSISTANCE BRITAIN WOULD BE ABLE TO GIVE FOR A LONG TIME, ACCORDING TO MY SOURCES, WOULD BE ABOUT TWO DIVISIONS OF TROOPS--SAY 30,000 MEN--AND MAYBE 250 FIGHTING AEROPLANES. THIS WAS APART FROM NAVAL AID, OF COURSE.

THAT MEANT FRANCE WOULD HAVE TO SMASH THE POWERFUL DEFENSES OF THE GERMAN WESTERN FRONT WITH HER OWN TWO FISTS.

RUSSIA COULDN'T DO MORE THAN SEND WARPLANES TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, BECAUSE THE SOVIET UNION IS SEPARATED FROM CZECHO-SLOVAKIA BY POLISH AND RUMANIAN TERRITORY.

DEC 14 1938
RUMANIS COULD OFFER NO MILITARY AID. IN OTHER WORDS, THE LITTLE ENTENTE--CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA--WHICH FRANCE HAD FOSTERED AS A BULWARK AGAINST POSSIBLE GERMAN AGGRESSION, TIE UP IN HER HANDS.

BUT THERE STILL WAS POLAND, WITH ONE OF EUROPE'S CRACK ARMIES. HOWEVER, POLAND NOT ONLY DECLINED TO OPPOSE GERMANY, BUT THE FRENCH GOT THE DISTINCT IMPRESSION THAT THEIR FORMER CLOSE FRIEND MIGHT EVEN GIVE SUPPORT TO THE REICH IN EVENT OF HOSTILITIES. THAT WAS A BIT OF A SHOCK. I WAS NOT AT ALL SURPRISED TO HEAR THIS ABOUT POLAND, FOR WHEN I WAS IN WARSAW JUST AFTER THE HITLER VICTORY, OFFICIALDOM WAS QUITE CANDID IN STATING THAT THE POLES WERE GOING TO PLAY BALL WITH HITLER.

DEC 14 1938
THIS LEAVING TOWARDS GERMANY STARTED, FOR ONE THING, BACK IN 1933 WHEN THE LATE MARSHAL PILSUDSKI ADVISED FRANCE TO WAGE A PREVENTIVE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, ON THE GROUNDS THAT WAR WOULD COME EVENTUALLY ANYWAY. FRANCE TURNED DOWN THE IDEA, AND PILSUDSKI FORTHWITH LAID HIS LINES FOR COOPERATION WITH THE FATHERLAND, MAINTAINING THAT THIS WAS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO AFFILIATION WITH FRANCE.

THE UNITED STATES IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SOUNDED OUT AS TO OUR ATTITUDE IN EVENT OF WAR GROWING OUT THE NAZI CZECHO-SLOVAK CRISIS. I UNDERSTAND THAT THE ANSWER WAS THAT AMERICA WOULD BE UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND COULDN'T EVEN PROMISE TO PROVIDE SUPPLIES.

DEC 14 1938
THUS ALL IN ALL FRANCE FELT ITSELF IN THE POSITION OF MAKING THE GALLANT GESTURE OF GOING OUT LARGELY ALONE--AT LEAST AT THE OUTSET--TO WAGE BATTLE IN DEFENSE, NOT OF FRENCH TERRITORY, BUT OF FOREIGN SOIL. PARIS DECLINED TO GO THAT FAR. AND THAT IS THE FRENCH VERSION OF L'AFFAIRE DE MUNICH.

JH619AES

QUICK SEIZURE OF MEMEL BY REICH IS SEEN

**Diplomats in Berlin Think
Hitler Will Act Before
End of January.**

JEWS ALREADY FLEEING AREA

**German Press Refers to Diet
Election as Plebiscite
for Annexation.**

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—In Berlin diplomatic quarters the belief was expressed today that annexation of Memel territory by Adolf Hitler's greater Germany is but a matter of weeks. Events were thought moving at such a fast pace that Hitler might be able to call the Reichstag together January 30—the sixth anniversary of his rise to power—to welcome 150,000 Memel Germans into the fatherland.

In diplomatic quarters it was felt that conditions had ripened within the 1,099 square miles of territory which Lithuania took from Germany after the world war for a decisive step late in January when the newly chosen Memel Diet (parliament) meets.

It was believed that the almost unanimously German Diet-elected Sunday on the issue of the people's avowal to Germanism—would precipitate the issue by voting that Memel belongs to Germany. In that fashion Hitler would be invited to step in, these quarters reasoned, on the basis that it was the will of the people of Memel.

The Fuehrer has troops handy in the strongly-manned garrisons of Tilsit and Koenigsberg, in adjoining East Prussia, to take advantage of the invitation.

The situation would be one in which Memel Nazis would plead with Hitler to come to them—a plea which he could hardly ignore if he remained true to his chosen role of "protector of all Germans." That is what happened in Austria as well

as Sudetenland, and it worked to perfection in both cases.

Calls at the German Foreign Office by British and French diplomats the day following the Memel election, moreover, indicated London and Paris were watching closely the rapidly developing Memel question.

A mass exodus of Jews from Memelland—as though they had read the handwriting on the wall—also claimed the attention of the

Nazi press, particularly through clippings to that effect from foreign newspapers. The Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goerring newspaper, *Der Angriff*, significantly picked up comment of the Amsterdam press on the Jewish exodus as a "symptom of coming events."

Doubt Lithuania Would Fight.

Hitler and inner Nazi circles, diplomatic quarters had good reason to believe, already had assurances from the German Minister to Lithuania, Erich Zechlin, that the little Baltic nation would not fight over the Memel issue.

Observers were quick to recall, in addition, how quickly Lithuania back down in the face of Polish ultimatums when twenty years of strife over Wilno territory came to a head last March and threatened war.

German officialdom, while watching Memel developments closely, naturally has remained silent regarding the anschluss question. The controlled press, however, ever since Sunday's election has been highlighting foreign reaction to the balloting. The newspapers particularly have emphasized foreign views that the election in reality was a plebiscite.

Says Will of People Is German.

The Boersen Zeitung said the balloting was "more than the election of a Diet. It is recognized abroad as an incontestable manifestation of the people's will. This will of the people is German. It demands its uncurtailed right in every sphere and in all decisions. It closes forever a chapter...."

"The election outcome has shown where the Memel-Germans belong," the newspaper continued, "and what a delusion was the decision which the victors of the world war in 1919 and the Lithuanians by their putsch in 1923 enforced."

The article continually referred to the Lithuanian national State (Nationalist), which would not recognize German-populated Memel land as a part of Lithuania.

Although, on the whole, the Nazi press was careful to skirt any references of hints of anschluss, the Koenigsberger Allgemeine Zeitung in East Prussia—where the issue is very much alive because of Memel's proximity—published quotations from a spokesman of Memel's Fuehrer, Ernest Neumann, demanding return to Germany.

"This election is not one for representatives of the people," the paper quoted Assistant Leader Bertuleit as saying. "The population

wants to return home (meaning annexation by Germany)."

Memel Ballot Returns.

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—Preliminary tabulation of Sunday's Parliament election indicated today that Germans had gained but one seat from Lithuanians despite a strong "back to the Reich" campaign which gave voting the flavor of a plebiscite on the question of rejoining Germany.

The first count showed German candidates won 25 out of the 29 Diet seats. They had predicted they would win 26. In the last election Lithuanians won five seats and Germans 24.

Because of the complicated electoral procedure involved final results will not be known until next week end.

Berlin Sees Early Return Of Memel to Germany

**Diplomats Predict Action, but
Not Press Is Reserved**

BERLIN, Dec. 14 (A. P.).—The Nazi press assumed a sudden reserve on the Memel issue tonight, but diplomatic quarters nevertheless predicted the return of that former German territory to the Reich before spring.

In contrast to the columns printed last week on Memellanders' desires to join Germany, newspapers today printed only short dispatches reporting that in Sunday's Memel Diet election German candidates won 88.5 per cent of the votes in seventy-seven of the 228 districts and 78.4 per cent of the votes in the city.

Diplomatic quarters based their forecast not on the election figures so much as on what they called "important elements" like the 1938 German annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland and the "obvious motive" in new pro-German demonstrations in Memel, a district of 1,099 square miles, which Lithuania took from Germany after the World War.

Informed circles believed events were moving so fast that Chancellor Adolf Hitler might be able to call the German Reichstag January 30, the sixth anniversary of his assumption of power, to bring Memel and its 150,000 Germans into the Reich. These sources considered it likely that circumstances had reached the status wherein the Memel Diet would vote, when it meets late in January, that Memel belongs to Germany and Hitler would be invited to step in because "that is the will of the Memel people."

Such procedure would conform to Hitler's declaration after the annexation of the Sudetenland in October that the Nazis had no further territorial claims in Europe and would involve a "plea" by Memel Germans to Hitler to come to them as "protector of all Germans."

(PRELIMINARY TABULATIONS OF ELECTION RETURNS, A MEMEL DISPATCH)
SAID, SHOWED GERMANS HAD GAINED ONLY ONE SEAT FROM LITHUANIANS DESPITE

A STRONG "BACK TO THE REICH" CAMPAIGN WHICH GAVE THE VOTING THE FLAVOR OF A PLEBISCITE ON THE QUESTION OF REJOINING GERMANY. THE FIRST COUNT SHOWED GERMAN CANDIDATES WON 25 OF THE 29 DIET SEATS.)
DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS WERE SAID TO BELIEVE THE GERMAN MINISTER TO LITHUANIA, ERICH ZECHLIN, HAD ASSURED THE NAZIS THAT LITHUANIA WOULD NOT FIGHT OVER THE MEMEL ISSUE.

R412PES

CHAMBERLAIN SAYS FINANCES RESTRAIN NAZIS

**Sees Monetary Power of
Britain Serving as
Brake on Reich.**

CALLS THIS PEACE FACTOR

**Schacht at Luncheon—
Baldwin Reported Favoring
Stern Foreign Policy.**

LONDON, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in a new, outspoken reference to Germany, told a luncheon audience today that Britain's financial power was a curb on Nazi statesmen when they thought of war.

The Prime Minister said: "We may take it that when German statesmen—I will not say the German people—reflect on the possible consequences of a conflict, if ever a conflict should arise between our two countries, they think not only of our armaments but of our great financial resources, which in a war of long duration might well prove to be a deciding factor."

Mr. Chamberlain then asserted: "It is this sense which is always with us and which I am sure is in itself a very great influence in preserving the peace of the world."

Stronger Stand Indicated.

Mr. Chamberlain's brief reference to Germany seemed to indicate a somewhat stronger line toward the Nazi leadership since the German Ambassador and other Nazi representatives boycotted his Tuesday night speech in which he rebuked the German press for its attack on Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister.

Observers were quick to notice that today Mr. Chamberlain differentiated between German statesmen and people. In his Tuesday speech he reiterated that the German and British people

never wished to go to war again—the main point of the joint declaration he and Adolf Hitler signed at Munich September 30.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke today at a luncheon at the House of Commons to celebrate the recent elevation to the peerage of Lord Bicester, formerly Vivian Hugh Smith, partner

in Morgan, Grenfell & Co.

The German statesman probably most aware of Britain's financial power, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, was not among the guests, although he is a visitor in London. The German financier spent considerable time today at the Bank of England, with whose governor, Montagu Norman, he came to London to confer.

A spokesman for the Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee said today that Dr. Schacht would see members of the committee concerning plans to move Jews out of Germany. Committee representatives said that they had been assured that Dr. Schacht had been author-

ized to talk for Reichsfuehrer Hitler. His conference, therefore, would be the first between a German spokesman and members of the committee, formed to aid the emigration from Germany of Jews and other refugees. It was not known when the meeting would be held.

The Evening News said today that all German and Austrian women working as domestic servants in Great Britain had been ordered by Berlin to return to Germany by next spring. About 15,000 to 20,000 women and girls are affected. More than 12,000 of them are registered in the South of England.

However, in Berlin a Foreign Of-

fice spokesman disclaimed knowledge of any plan to order German domestic servants to return from England.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, said today he had no knowledge of instructions reported to have been given by Berlin to German firms in Britain to dismiss Jewish employees.

He promised the House of Commons that "no permission will be given for the importation of a foreigner to fill a post occupied by persons with the necessary qualifications."

Speaking in the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain declared today that the British Government had

complete faith in the ability of the Empire to cling together despite crisis and adversity.

He was replying to Arthur Henderson, Laborite, who asked him about a speech Tuesday night in which Malcolm MacDonald, Dominions and Colonial Secretary, shocked ardent Imperialists with the gloomy admission that some day the British Empire might crumble.

Addressing the Constitutional Club, a Conservative stronghold, Mr. MacDonald said Tuesday that there were "certain disintegrating forces within the empire," that it might "crumble and fall to pieces" within the span of a generation,

but that he believed it would endure "many crises."

**British Wealth
Seen Decisive If**

Nazis Go to War

**Chamberlain Says England's
Resources Would Tilt the
Scale in Long Conflict,
in Hint to Reich Leaders**

LONDON, Dec. 15 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said today that Great Britain's vast financial resources might prove decisive in a long-drawn war with Germany.

Speaking at a luncheon at the House of Commons, the Prime Minister represented British financial power as a curb on Nazi thoughts of war. "We may take it," he said, "that when German statesmen—I will not say the German people—reflect on the possible consequences of a conflict, if ever a conflict should arise between our two countries, they think not only of our armaments but of our great financial resources, which in a war of long duration might well prove to be a deciding factor."

The luncheon was in honor of Lord Bicester, formerly Vivian Hugh Smith, recently elevated to the peerage. He is a partner in the financial concern of Morgan, Grenfell & Co.

Chamberlain, it was noted, made a point of drawing a distinction between German statesmen and the German people, as he did Tuesday night in his banquet speech to the Foreign Press Association, which the German Ambassador, Herbert von Dirksen, and other Germans refused to attend. In that speech Chamberlain reiterated his belief that the German and British peoples never wished to go to war again—the substance of the declaration he and Chancellor Hitler signed at Munich September 30.

Chamberlain will be asked on Monday night to defend his appeasement policy against a Labor party motion of censure in the House of Commons. Some skeptical Conservatives, such as Winston Churchill, are expected to join the attack.

Churchill charged the government today with contradictory statements on British preparedness. In a statement to the Foreign Press Association he cited Chamberlain's assurance Tuesday night that Great Britain was prepared to fulfill her obligations to her own people and to her allies, and compared this

1938

30.24-1139

30.24-1139

with a speech last night by Lord Maugham in which the Lord Chancellor, deriding the four-power Munich agreement on Czecho-Slovakia, said: "The Germans had it in their power to let loose 3,000 tons of bombs in a single day and in the first week or two of war the German might do an amount of damage in London and other great cities which would amount in money to £500,000,000 (\$2,500,000,000)." Churchill asked: "Which are we to believe?"

DRIVEN TO COUNTER IT.

DEC 16 1938

"IF HE (SCHACHT) CAN BE REALISTIC AND PERSUADE THEM (NAZI LEADERS) TO REALIZE THAT IT PAYS TO BE REALISTIC, HIS VISIT MAY DO SOMETHING TO IMPROVE A TRADE SITUATION WHICH CERTAINLY CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENT."

DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT, PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICHSBANK AND PROBABLY THE GERMAN STATESMAN MOST AWARE OF BRITISH FINANCIAL POWER, WAS IN LONDON, PRESUMABLY SEEKING TO AVERT A THREATENED TRADE WAR AND POSSIBLY TO WORK OUT SOME SCHEME FOR THE EMIGRATION OF JEWS FROM GERMANY.

SCHACHT WAS CONFERRING WITH OFFICIALS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND TODAY TO TRY TO ALLAY--ACCORDING TO THE GENERAL OPINION OF THE BRITISH PRESS--A BRITISH THREAT TO "BEAT GERMANY AT HER OWN GAME" IN BARTER TRADE. THE THREAT WAS EXPRESSED DEC. 1 BY R.S. HUDSON, SECRETARY OF THE OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT.

SOME OBSERVERS LINKED TODAY'S SPEECH WITH CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT TUESDAY NIGHT THAT "IT IS TO REASON WE ARE PREPARED TO LISTEN AND NOT TO FORCE" AND REGARDED THE RELATIONSHIP AS A FURTHER SIGN OF A STIFFENING BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARD GERMANY.

THE CHIEF REASONS FOR THIS APPEARED TO BE WIDESPREAD INDIGNATION IN BRITAIN OVER THE NAZI ANTI-SEMITIC DRIVE AND WHAT ONE CABINET MEMBER, EARL WINTERTON, CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER, RECENTLY DESCRIBED AS "A GROWING FEELING THAT THERE IS NOTHING WE CAN DO TO SATISFY GERMANY."

COMMENTING ON SCHACHT'S VISIT, THE LONDON EVENING STAR, A LIBERAL NEWSPAPER, SAID:

"THERE IS TOO MUCH OF A TENDENCY IN GERMANY TO THINK THAT ANY METHOD IS GOOD WHILE BEING EMPLOYED TO BUILD UP THE SHAKY EDIFICE OF GERMAN TRADE, BUT THAT IT BECOMES OFFENSIVE IF ANY OTHER COUNTRY IS

AS FOR THE REFUGEE ASPECT OF SCHACHT'S VISIT, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE WHICH SEEMS TO FACILITATE JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY SAID SCHACHT HAD AGREED TO MEET WITH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES SAID THEY WERE ASSURED THAT SCHACHT HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO SPEAK FOR HITLER. IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHEN THE MEETING WOULD TAKE PLACE.

MEANWHILE THERE WERE RUMORS IN PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES THAT CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT RESHUFFLE HIS CABINET EARLY IN 1939. SIR THOMAS INSKIP, MINISTER FOR COORDINATION OF DEFENSE, WAS MENTIONED AS A SUCCESSOR TO MAUGHAM AND W.S. MORRISON, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, TO RELIEVE MALCOLM MACDONALD OF ONE OF HIS DUAL OFFICES.

MACDONALD IS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINIONS AND FOR COLONIES.

LABORITE ARTHUR HENDERSON ASKED CHAMBERLAIN IN COMMONS TODAY ABOUT A RECENT REMARK BY MACDONALD THAT SOME DAY THE BRITISH EMPIRE MIGHT "FALL TO PIECES."

CHAMBERLAIN REPLIED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAD COMPLETE FAITH IN THE ABILITY OF THE EMPIRE TO SURVIVE CRISIS AND ADVERSITY. HE INTERPRETED MACDONALD'S SPEECH OF TUESDAY BEFORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB AS AN EXPRESSION OF THAT FAITH.

ADDRESSING THE ROYAL EMPIRE CLUB TODAY, MACDONALD TOOK OCCASION TO SAY THAT HE REALLY WAS NOT WORRIED.

1938

"I DO NOT THINK, DESPITE WHAT I AM REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THE OTHER DAY, THAT MUCH STRENGTHENING OF THE TIES BETWEEN THE DOMINIONS AND THIS COUNTRY IS NEEDED," THE SECRETARY DECLARED.

DECEMBER 16 1938

LONDON, DEC 15-(AP)-MALCOLM MACDONALD, DOMINIONS AND COLONIAL SECRETARY, WHO SHOCKED ARDENT IMPERIALISTS TUESDAY WITH THE GLOOMY ASSERTION THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE SOME DAY MIGHT CRUMBLE, SAID TODAY HE REALLY WAS NOT WORRIED.

DEC 16 1938

"I DO NOT THINK, DESPITE WHAT I AM REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THE OTHER DAY, THAT MUCH STRENGTHENING OF THE TIES BETWEEN THE DOMINIONS AND THIS COUNTRY IS NEEDED," MACDONALD SAID AT A LUNCHEON OF THE ROYAL EMPIRE CLUB.

BERLIN, DEC. 15-(AP)-PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS TODAY GAVE NEW VOICE TO GERMANY'S COLONIAL DESIRES.

SPEAKING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING OF THE 3,000TH KILOMETER OF GERMANY'S NEW SUPER-HIGHWAYS, GOEBBELS SAID:

DEC 16 1938

"IN GERMANY NEARLY 140 PERSONS LIVE ON ONE SQUARE KILOMETER." (THAT WOULD BE ABOUT 360 PERSONS TO A SQUARE MILE. THE 3,000 KILOMETERS OF SUPER-HIGHWAYS ARE 1,864 MILES.)

"GERMANY IS NOT TO BE BLAMED FOR THIS NARROW SPACE WITHIN WHICH TO LIVE," GOEBBELS SAID. "ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN WIDENED (BY ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA AND CZECHO-SLOVAK SUDETENLAND) IT IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY GERMANY'S ESSENTIAL NEEDS.

"BUT THE FOREIGN PRESS DENIES GERMANY'S RIGHT TO HAVE COLONIES." UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, GOEBBELS ADDED, GERMANY HAD TO RESORT TO PROJECTS LIKE THE SUPER-HIGHWAYS TO PROVIDE WORK FOR HER PEOPLE.

"IT IS NOT MATTER WHETHER THIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY A RESORT TO FORCE OR NOT," HE DECLARED. "THE MAIN THING WAS THAT PEOPLE GOT JOBS."

DEC 16 1938

UJ346PES

POPE PIUS URGES AMITY IN POLAND

Asks Understanding Between Warsaw and Ukraine Region

Pope Cautions Ukrainians
WARSAW, Dec. 15 (AP).—A plea from Pope Pius XI for "mutual understanding" between the Poles and the autonomy-seeking Ukrainians of southeastern Poland was made today by Archbishop Filippo Cortesi, papal nuncio to Poland.

After two days in Lwow, the nuncio departed for a tour of East Galicia. He issued this statement: "The Holy Father, addressing the people of this land, is much concerned, and strongly urges that for the sake of general happiness the people give up hatred and anger and find a way to mutual understanding."

Catholic circles viewed Mgr. Cortesi's trip as a move by the Holy See to counter anti-Polish propaganda conducted by Ukrainians. Informed circles attributed to Germans attempts to excite the Ukrainians of Poland. These sources were said to consider the campaign an instrument of pressure, possibly intended to weaken Poland through internal troubles among certain groups of Ukrainians.

Catholic circles said the Vatican was concerned over the possibility of weakening Poland, a predominantly Catholic country between Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, and cited this concern as reason for Monsignor Cortesi's visit to the Ukrainian clergy in Galicia who play an important role in politics.

Renewed discussion has been heard here of Germany's alleged designs on the Ukraine to establish something like a German colony in that Soviet republic. Informed circles in Warsaw, however, regard such a project as impossible without Polish cooperation, and describe as "fantastic ideas" any possible schemes of transporting troops through Ruthenia without railroads, and across the Carpathian Mountains. These quarters point out that Polish authorities have said a number of times

that Poland would never permit an alien army to pass through this country.

UKRAINIANS HAVE BEEN ACITATING FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR 16 YEARS AND ON DEC. 9 SUBMITTED TO THE SPEAKER OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT A DEMAND FOR TERRITORIAL AUTONOMY INCLUDING THE REGIONS OF VOLHYNIA AND HALICZ (GALICIA), NEARLY 50,000 SQUARE MILES IN AREA AND HAVING A POPULATION OF 8,000,000--TERRITORIALLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF POLAND, WITH ABOUT ONE FOURTH OF THE NATION'S TOTAL POPULATION.)

Final Memel Returns

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Dec. 15 (AP).—Official results of the Memel Diet election Sunday, announced today, gave Memel Germans twenty-five parliamentary seats and Lithuanians four. Lithuanians obtained 12.84 per cent of the vote. German candidates received 1,808,968 votes and Lithuanian candidates 268,069—each voter being privileged to cast ballots for twenty-nine candidates. Lithuanians said they regarded the results as "satisfactory."

(IN MEMEL DIET ELECTIONS ON OCT. 9, 1937 NAZIS WON 24 OF THE 29 SEATS. SUNDAY'S VOTING WAS ATTENDED BY A STRONG "BACK TO THE REICH" CAMPAIGN. LITHUANIA TOOK MEMEL, WHOSE GERMAN POPULATION IS 150,000, FROM GERMANY AFTER THE WORLD WAR.)

30.24-1141

30.24-1141

PRAGUE, DEC. 15-(AP)—SENATOR FRANZ MODRACEK, A SPOKESMAN OF THE NATIONAL LABOR PARTY, WARNED THE GOVERNMENT TODAY AGAINST YIELDING TO PRESSURE FOR ADOPTION OF A DEFINITE ANTI-JEWISH COURSE.

HE SAID AUTONOMOUS SLOVAKIA WAS THE CHIEF SOURCE OF AGITATION FOR SUCH MEASURES AND ADDED THAT ANTI-JEWISH ACTIVITIES IN SLOVAKIA HAD DONE IMMENSE HARM TO THE ENTIRE REPUBLIC.

"WE AREN'T A BIG NATION LIKE GERMANY, WHICH CAN AFFORD TO SNAP FINGERS AT FOREIGN OPINION," HE SAID, CHARGING THAT ANTI-SEMITISM IN SLOVAKIA HAD ESTRANGED PUBLIC OPINION ABROAD AND CAUSED CANCELLATION OF FOREIGN ORDERS.

DEC 16 1938

PREMIER RUDOLF BERAN'S NEWSPAPER, VENKOV, HERETOFORE FRIENDLY TO POLAND, MEANWHILE CHARGED THAT CZECHS WERE BEING ILL-TREATED IN AREAS CEDED TO POLAND.

THE NEWSPAPER ACCUSED POLISH AUTHORITIES OF CRUELITIES, PERSECUTIONS AND CONFISCATIONS. IT SAID THAT INDUSTRIES WHICH FORMALLY FLOURISHED IN THE COAL-PRODUCING AREA WERE IDLE AS A RESULT OF THE DISMISSAL OF CZECH WORKERS.

IT ADDED THAT CZECHS WERE FARING MUCH BETTER IN REGIONS CEDED TO GERMANY.

BERLIN BUREAU ISSUES APPEAL TO UKRAINIANS

Announcement in German
Papers Shows Interest in
Soviet Area.

NAMES AND DATA ASKED FOR

Former Russians Now Living in
Reich Approached—Nazis
Use Radio Daily.

BERLIN, Dec. 16 (A. P.).—Berlin newspapers carried the short announcement today that all "stateless" Ukrainians were asked to send their names and personal data to the "Ukrainian Confidential Office" which takes care of the interests of stateless Ukrainians living in Germany. The announcement, of possibly portentous significance in view of Germany's growing interest in the Ukraine, a Soviet Russian Republic, involved those who had declined to become Soviet Russian citizens.

Because of Germany's strict control of aliens, it was taken for granted that the Ukrainian Confidential Office had Government protection. The press notice indicated that the Nazis were turning their attention increasingly to the Ukraine.

Daily Ukrainian Broadcast.

Another indication of this interest is a daily broadcast from Vienna in the Ukrainian language. It gives current news, as seen through Nazi eyes, and is evidently intended to give Ukrainians some knowledge of Nazi ideology. Since the broadcasts transcend national boundaries, the Ukrainians in Soviet Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia can hear the programs.

[There are 32,000,000 Ukrainians in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, a unit of the Soviet Union. The 1931 Polish census listed 3,222,000 Ukrainian-speaking persons in Poland. There are also large Ukrainian-speaking populations in Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Hungary.]

In reliable Polish quarters it was reported that German radio sets had been offered to Ukrainians in Poland under a discreet system of distribution. Radio sets are becoming available increasingly also to inhabitants of Carpatho-Ukraine, an autonomous section of Czechoslovakia.

During the division of parts of Czechoslovakia among Germany, Poland and Hungary this fall, Ukrainians in Vienna organized a mass meeting to demand autonomy for their compatriots in the Carpathian Mountains and on December 9 Polish Ukrainian representatives presented a demand to the speaker of the Warsaw Parliament for territorial autonomy for the regions of Volhynia and Halicz, an area of nearly 50,000 square miles in southeastern Poland.

Various Ukrainians with Polish passports living in Germany have said they oppose Polish and Soviet Russian domination and look for leadership and help to Chancellor Hitler and his doctrines of self-determination for nations.

In a speech before the 1936 Nazi party convention in Nuremberg, Hitler painted a glowing picture of what German industry and ingenuity could do with a rich region like the Ukraine. Official commentators later denied this meant Hitler was

planning to seize the Ukraine, explaining that he used it merely as an illustration of a point.

Their version, however, had little effect on the colony of White Russians here.

Generals, who are taxi drivers; counts, who are ditch diggers; colonels, who are doormen—all nodded a polite "of course" and resumed their voluble battles over Hitler.

Seen Hitler's Candidate

There are some who think Hitler might pick the grand duke as a candidate for the throne of a new Ukrainian state.

This group supports the theory of one of the White Russian newspapers in Paris, *Vozrozhdenie*, which recently put a bee in Vladimir's ear by publishing an article on the subject.

Some Criticizing Idea

Others think it is a bad idea. Some do not believe Hitler would espouse

his cause. Others do not believe their czar should play ball with a man they consider unacceptable.

One influential group of exiles argues that the Grand Duke would end his family's chances to rule Russia by bidding for the throne of a Ukrainian state which now exists only in reported Nazi plans.

Followers Divided

This group pointed out that Vladimir stood to lose what prestige the

family still has with the Russian

Duke Arouses Russ Exiles On Berlin Visit

Some Back Theory Hitler May Offer Ukraine Throne
To Vladimir, While Others Fear Pretender's
Ruin If He Bids For Crown

DEC 17 1938

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, Dec. 16—Grand Duke Vladimir, pretender to the non-existent throne of Russia, conferred with his aides in Paris today after having been told that Adolf Hitler's drive to the east may have given him a chance to regain the throne of his forefathers.

The 21-year-old Grand Duke, who has never been in Russia, found his loyal subjects in Paris divided in an uproar of Russian argument over his projected trip to Germany.

No Effect On Subjects

Vladimir's associates told all inquirers he was going to visit his sister, Grand Duchess Kira, for the Christmas holidays.

people by linking himself with Germany—the family's enemy in 1914 and the enemy of the Soviet regime today. Vladimir's appearance in Paris before his trip to Germany divided his advisers as much of the trial of the case of the missing White Russian generals appeared to have united them. Vladimir arrived yesterday from London where he has been living.

the case of the missing White Russian generals appeared to have united them. Vladimir arrived yesterday from London where he has been living.

Nazi Propaganda Indicates Great Interest In Ukraine

[By the Associated Press] 30.12.38

Berlin, Dec. 16—With the Balkans already in Germany's economic orbit, signs point to increasing Nazi interest in the Ukraine.

This interest in the Ukrainians manifested itself today in a number of ways:

1. Press announcements asked all "stateless" Ukrainians—Russians who declined to become Soviet Russian citizens—to send their names and personal data to "the Ukrainian confidential office, which takes care of the interests of stateless Ukrainians living within the German Reich."
2. Editorials discussed the situation of the Ukrainians and there were radio broadcasts from Germany in the Ukrainian language.
3. Nazi economic writers indicated Germany would hold to a steady

course in her economic push to the east even in the face of a possible British-subsidized trade war.

Evidence of active German interest in the Ukrainians is seen in the successive attention paid to their fate, now by this representative German daily or weekly and now by that.

The weekly *Reichwart*, for instance, bluntly declares: "Only within the framework of the entire Ukraine can the problem of self-determination and independence of Carpatho-Ukraine be solved."

This as well as other editorial utterances indicates that Nazi thoughts run toward erection some day of a Ukrainian national state, comprising Ukrainians now under five flags — Soviet Russian, Polish, Czecho-Slovak and to a lesser degree Rumanian and Hungarian.

SHALL WE BE ON GUARD POLITICALLY AS THE FUHRER HAS DECLARED BUT ALSO ECONOMICALLY."

HINTING THAT NOTHING WOULD SWERVE GERMANY FROM HER PRESENT ECONOMIC COURSE, THE WEEKLY DECLARED IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE:

"ENGLAND HAS RESORTED TO A TRADE AND CURRENCY POLICY WHICH HAS LED TO A BURDEN ON ALL PEOPLES XXX. EVEN IF IT TOOK PAINS AND SACRIFICES NEVERTHELESS WE HAVE REALIZED HOW TO SAFEGUARD OUR POPULATION."

DEC 17 1938
"IF REESTABLISHMENT OF WORLD ECONOMIC FREEDOM OR ABANDONMENT OF TODAY'S WARLIKE METHODS IS SPOKEN OF, THEN AS FAR AS GERMANY IS CONCERNED UNCONDITIONAL CAPITULATION IS OUT OF THE QUESTION."

ALL Berlin - Dec 16
IN THIS AS IN OTHER CASES THE DECISION AS TO WHAT GERMANY IS TO PRESS FOR RESTS SOLELY WITH REICHSFUHRER HITLER.

THE *SCHLESISCHE ZEITUNG* OF DRESLAU DISCLAIMS "THE ROLE OF PROPHET" IN POINTING OUT:

DEC 17 1938
"TODAY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE UKRAINIANS ARE CONSCIOUS OF THEIR NATIONAL STATE, AND MEMORIES OF THE SHORT, BLOODY STRUGGLE OF 1919 TO 1920—NEORIC DESPITE ALL ITS SHORTCOMINGS—STILL ARE ALIVE."

REFERRING TO THE RECENT AUTONOMY WON BY CARPATHO-UKRAINIANS (RUTHENIANS) IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, THE ARTICLE SAID, "THIS CARPATHO-UKRAINE HAS BECOME WITHIN THE LAST FEW WEEKS THE CENTER OF A NATION OF 45,000,000 PEOPLE."

NAZI INFLUENCE HAS BLANKETED THE BALKANS, AT LEAST ECONOMICALLY. DER WIRTSCHAFTS-RING, AN ECONOMIC WEEKLY TOOK NOTICE OF ATTACKS RECENTLY BY R. S. HUDSON, SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT, ON GERMAN TRADE METHODS IN THE BALKANS AND THE IMPLIED THREAT OF "FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE." THE PAPER SAID "NOT ONLY

BERLIN FIRST ADD MIGHT LEAD GERMAN BUT XXX THE QUESTION."

NAZI ECONOMIC EXPERTS SAY THAT ENGLISHMEN WHO SPEAK OF THE GREAT FINANCIAL PRESSURE WHICH GREAT BRITAIN COULD EXERT AGAINST GERMANY FORGET THAT THE REICH IS "A MARKET OF 80,000,000 CUSTOMERS" WHICH THE REST OF THE WORLD WILL NOT RENOUNCE.

WIRTSCHAFTS-RING, FOR EXAMPLE, POINTED OUT THAT ENGLAND HAS A TREMENDOUS CAPITAL INTEREST IN YUGOSLAVIA BUT IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THAT COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY THE MARKETING OF AGRARIAN PRODUCE, PROFITS LITTLE FROM IT.

THE WEEKLY SAID GERMANY HAD GREAT STRENGTH IN VIEW OF HER PRE-DOMINANT CONSUMING POSITION. THIS STATEMENT WAS IN LINE WITH RECENT EXPLANATIONS OF GERMANY'S REGULATED ECONOMIC PLAN BY HER FINANCIAL WIZARD, DR. HJALMAR SCHACHT.

HE SAID THE SCHEME WAS PREDICTED ON THE THEORY, "NEVER BUY MORE THAN YOU CAN PAY FOR AND BUY ONLY WHERE YOUR OWN GOODS WILL BE TAKEN

30.24-1143

30.24-1143

IN RETURN."

ANSWERING THOSE WHO SAID PRODUCERS WOULD NOT SUPPLY GERMANY ON A BASIS OF GOODS INSTEAD OF CASH, SCHACHT DECLARED:

"WE BELIEVED THE REST OF THE WORLD WOULD NOT SIMPLY RENOUNCE A MARKET OF 80,000,000 CONSUMERS. OUR THEORY HAS BEEN PROVED CORRECT."

SCHACHT EMPHASIZED IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO DISLODGE GERMANY FROM THE BALKANS.

WIRTSCHAFTS-RING SAID:

"GERMANY WITH HER GREAT AND EVER INCREASING NEED FOR FOODSTUFFS, AND ABOVE ALL FOR RAW MATERIALS, HAS OFFERED HERSELF TO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AS A TREMENDOUS MARKET AND OUT OF THIS HAS RESULTED THE POSSIBILITY FOR INCREASED GERMAN EXPORTS."

DEC 17 1938

HJ632PES

CZECHOSLOVAK NAZIS ORGANIZE

Will Pattern Party After
System in Reich.

NOT CONFINED TO SUDETENS

Kundt Organ Announces Plan for
Imminent Action.

PRAGUE, Dec. 17 (A. P.).—Formation in the near future of a German National Socialist party in Czechoslovakia patterned after Nazi organizations in the Reich was announced today by the newspaper Prager Zeitungsdienst.

Thus Germans still remaining in the reshaped republic—approximately 35,000 of them—apparently are to come under Nazi control, though theoretically they are under Czechoslovak rule.

The newspaper which announced

imminent formation of the party is the organ of Ernst Kundt, formerly a Sudeten party sub-leader.

"It is self-evident that Germans must have liberty to profess and practice German national socialism," the paper declared, revealing that Czech and German politicians long had been negotiating this point, and that "the Czechs recognized German wishes as fully legitimate."

To Overcome Restraint.

Psychological restraints on the part of Czechs must be overcome, however, the paper agreed, but made plain that "these plans can not be postponed indefinitely."

The organ envisages a party organized exactly along German lines so that suborganizations like the Labor Front, Hitler Youth, Food Front and other economic institutions would be established.

Even the formation of black-uniformed guards is contemplated on Czech soil.

The organ also said it is expected that the cultural life of Germans in the republic will be governed in Nazi fashion. In other words, Jews will be ejected from spheres of life which could influence the German element.

Prager Zeitungsdienst offered no clues as to whether the demand for elimination of Jews would be applied generally in Czechoslovakia or was meant to apply only in the

realm of the new Nazi party.

The organ said significantly, however, that with elimination of Jews, a new spirit must emerge in the cultural life which is governed by Czechs.

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—Europe's dangerous game of power politics is becoming a noisy forum of suspicious anticipation for the January tests of the Munich peace.

The men who hold the cards face the week ahead in this way:

[By the Associated Press]

London, Dec. 17—Europe's dangerous game of power politics is becoming a noisy forum of suspicious anticipation for the January tests of the Munich peace.

The British leader on Monday will take part in the last foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons before he tries again to make headway with his European appeasement program in his January 11-14 visit to Premier Benito Mussolini in Rome.

Laborites want an outright vote of censure for the Prime Minister's whole foreign policy—but Chamberlain has the votes.

However, a distinct cooling off toward Germany by conservative politicians and business interests may force Chamberlain to take a somewhat stronger line toward Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany.

He also will be under pressure from

both sides of the House to disavow any intention of winning favors from il Duce by giving him a piece of British East Africa—British Somaliland. Official sources already have denied reports he plans to do so.

EDOUARD DALADIER
Premier of France

France's strong man Premier rested warily on the declaration of his Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, to legislators that "France will never cede one inch of her territory."

That was his answer to the Italian clamor for important concessions in Tunisia, elsewhere in Africa and in the Mediterranean.

Despite Germany's written pledge to respect France's frontiers, Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps today told the Chamber of Deputies that France would fight "to the last ditch" any attempt to separate Alsace-Lorraine from her.

That warning came during a debate on the 93,885,000,000-franc (\$2,441,000,000) budget for 1939.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI
Dictator of Italy

Il Duce went to Sardinia for a speech tomorrow. The anti-French agitation meanwhile reached the simmering stage in the controlled press. Italian

observers believed Mussolini would hold his fire in order to keep from hurting prospects for getting something important from Chamberlain next month.

CHANCELLOR HITLER
Dictator of Germany

The Reichsführer kept to himself his plans as Nazidom next January 30 celebrates the sixth anniversary of his accession to power.

But signs pointed toward German encouragement of a new Ukrainian national state and possible outright acquisition of war-lost Memel, now a part of Lithuania.

The Nazi press put Germany "on guard" against Britain's economic power.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, left London for Berlin after a visit in which he ran into stiff opposition to plans for exchanging German Jews for foreign funds and for compromising on Britain's announced determination to fight Germany's unorthodox foreign trade methods.

There now is some talk that Hitler might send Rudolf Brinkman, state's secretary of the German Economics Ministry, to London for another attempt to make a deal that would ward off a threatened Anglo-German trade war in southeastern Europe.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18)

ITALY'S DEMANDS AND DEVELOPMENT IN GERMANY, THREATEN FAILURE FOR

CHAMBERLAIN'S HOME TRIP (720)

IN J.C. STARK

DEC 19 1938

30.24

(ADVANCE) LONDON, — (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)—BOOSTED

PRICE DEMANDS OF THE AXIS POWERS AND INSISTENT CLAMOR IN BRITAIN AND

FRANCE AGAINST MEETING THEM THREATEN FAILURE FOR PRIME MINISTER

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S PROJECTED APPEASEMENT TRIP TO ROME IN JANUARY.

ITALY'S AVOWAL OF CLAIMS TO FRENCH TUNISIA AND CORSICA ADDED TO

GERMANY'S OWN CAMPAIGN FOR RETURN OF HER WAR-LOST COLONIES

CONFRONT THE BRITISH PREMIER WITH HARD PROBLEMS IN HIS "GO-GETTING

FOR PEACE" POLICY.

ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE HOME TRIP WAS TO TRY TO BRING ITALY

AND FRANCE INTO A FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT SUCH AS THE NEWLY RATIFIED

ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT.

BUT THE SHOUTS OF "TUNISIA" AND "CORSICA" IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AFTER A RECENT SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO (Nov. 30) FURTHER CLUED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND LED TO A FRENCH PROTEST.

BOTH BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIALS MEANWHILE HAD TO DECLARE AGAINST TRANSFERRING ANY COLONIAL TERRITORY TO GERMANY TO QUELL PUBLIC ANXIETY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS PROPOSED TRIP TO ROME, FOLLOWED QUICKLY BY THE ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS FORESHADOWING POSSIBLE FORMAL DEMANDS ON FRANCE FOR COLONIAL TERRITORY, INCREASED SKEPTICISM OF THE PREMIER'S FOREIGN POLICY.

PESSIMISM OVER THE RESULTS OF THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CRISIS ALREADY HAD CUT DEEPLY INTO CHAMBERLAIN'S OWN CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

ONLY THE RIGID DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM OF THE CONSERVATIVE WHIPS IN PARLIAMENT HELD TOGETHER HEAVY MAJORITIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT ON VITAL FOREIGN AND DEFENSE ISSUES.

DESPITE SETBACKS ABROAD AND CRITICISM AT HOME, HOWEVER, CHAMBERLAIN HELD FIRM TO HIS DETERMINATION AGAINST "SITTING STILL AND WAITING FOR PEACE TO COME."

ANOTHER MEETING WITH CHANCELLOR HITLER WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN FIRST ON CHAMBERLAIN'S AGENDA FOR FOLLOWING UP THE PERSONAL CONTACTS HE ESTABLISHED WITH THE DICTATORS DURING THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CRISIS.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST JEWS IN GERMANY STIRRED SUCH RESENTMENT IN ENGLAND, HOWEVER, THAT THE PREMIER HAD TO PUT OFF ANY FURTHER GESTURES TO HITLER.

EVEN BEFORE THIS ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS HAD BECOME STRAINED BY THE

NAZI PRESS AND PLATFORM ATTACKS, LED BY HITLER HIMSELF, AGAIN LEADING BRITISH CRITICS OF CHAMBERLAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY. THE CHAMBERLAIN BUT EMBARRASSED HIM, NEVERTHELESS, FOR THEY CONST. VIRTUALLY A WARNING TO HIM AGAINST TAKING NAZI CRITICS INTO GOVERNMENT.

DEC 10 1938

ALSS

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE AFTER THE FOUR-POWER PEACE OF MUNICH WERE DISQUIETING TO MANY IN ENGLAND.

THESE WERE:

DEC 19 1938

HITLER'S COMPLETE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SUBJUGATION OF THE SHRUNKEN CZECHO-SLOVAK REPLIC; HIS PLANS FOR ABROAD HIGH ROAD STRAIGHT ACROSS CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THE EAST; PERSISTENT REPORTS HE ENVISAGES CONTROL OF A UKRAINIAN STATE CARVED FROM EASTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND AND RUSSIA; GERMANY'S STRENUOUS DRIVE TO INCLUDE ALL THE BALKANS IN HER OWN TRADE ORBIT AND MAKE THEM DEPENDENT UPON HER ECONOMICALLY.

FINDING THE ROAD TO EARLY APPEASEMENT WITH GERMANY BLOCKED, CHAMBERLAIN TURNED TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY, WHO AT MUCH HAD INVITED HIM TO ROME.

IMMEDIATE FEARS AROSE IN SOME BRITISH QUARTERS THAT HE MIGHT BE WILLING TO MAKE FURTHER CONCESSIONS TO ITALY.

THESE SKEPTICS SAW LITTLE TO BE GAINED FROM THE TRIP UNLESS HE DID. BRITISH SYMPATHIZERS WITH GOVERNMENT SPAIN FEARED THE PREMIER MIGHT AGREE TO GRANT BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO THE INSURGENT GENERAL FRANCO IN RETURN FOR MUSSOLINI'S HELP IN FURTHERING THE APPEASEMENT PROGRAM WITH HITLER.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS WOULD GIVE FRANCO A STRONG WEAPON FOR STARVING OUT GOVERNMENT SPAIN. MANY BRITISH CONSERVATIVES SHARE THE VIEW OF

LIBERALS THAT A FRANCO VICTORY WOULD ENDANGER FURTHER THE SAFETY OF BOTH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE UNISIA AND CORSICA THREATS FROM ITALY STRENGTHENED FRENCH OBJECTIONS TO THE GRANTING OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

WHILE ITALY BECAME MORE FRIENDLY TOWARD BRITAIN WITH THE RATIFICATION OF THEIR MEDITERRANEAN AGREEMENT AND ITALY TURNED STILL COOLER TOWARD FRANCE, THE LATTER IMPROVED HER RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AT THE SAME TIME THAT ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS WERE BECOMING MORE STRAINED.

THESE CONTRADICTIONS WERE WIDELY SUSPECTED HERE TO BE ROME-BERLIN AXIS STRATEGY TO DRIVE A WEDGE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THEY FURNISHED FUEL FOR CRITICISM OF CHAMBERLAIN AND INCREASED THE TASK CONFRONTING HIM IN HIS ATTEMPT TO BRING THE FOUR MAJOR EUROPEAN POWERS INTO A BROAD APPEASEMENT PACT.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE SENT DEC. 12)

(EDS: 21ST PARA ABOVE PLS READ X X X THE TUNISIA AND ETC.)

JH1232AES

CHAMBERLAIN OFFERS NAZIS A PARTNERSHIP

Tells Commons This Step Must Be Taken to
Insure European Peace—Says Accord
With U. S. Is Complete

30.24

DEC 20 1938

LONDON, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Nazi Germany must be taken in as a "partner" to insure Europe's peace and progress.

In a vigorous defense of his foreign policy, the Prime Minister also declared that there was "no sort of difficulty or difference" between the United States and Britain "which gives us the slightest shade or cause for anxiety."

"I am glad to have this opportunity of denying categorically rumors which have been reported in certain quarters that his Majesty's Government were contemplating the cession of colonial territory to the Italian Government," Mr. Chamberlain said.

The Prime Minister stuck to his guns in face of labor's demand for censure of the Government's post-Munich maneuvers. The motion for censure was made by Laborite Hugh Dalton, former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as an act of non-confidence in Mr. Chamberlain "personally."

Mr. Dalton told the House "the Munich settlement has unsettled all Europe."

Predicts New Move by Hitler.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal opposition, following Mr. Chamberlain, charged that Reichsfuehrer Hitler now was about to move on Memelland and the Ukraine and that the "Prime Minister is still being duped by Mussolini."

Fiery, white-haired David Lloyd George assailed the Prime Minister with the declaration that he was "no match for these astute, crafty, unscrupulous dictators."

The war-time Premier asserted that Hitler and Mussolini had treated the Prime Minister of Britain and Premier of France "with great contempt."

Mr. Chamberlain flatly denied reports that he intended to cede British Somaliland to Italy. He said "no such suggestion" had been made by Italy.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that he never would take the respon-

sibility for entering war "unless it is forced upon me by the madness of others" and defended his course of "appeasement" both before and after the Munich accord of September 29.

Of Germany he said "We have

the firm conviction that unless this strong and virile nation can be induced, in partnership with others, to improve the general lot, there will be neither peace nor progress in Europe in things which make life worth living."

But he acknowledged, "It takes two to make an agreement as it takes two to make a war."

Waiting for a Sign.

"I am still waiting for a sign from those who speak for the German people," he said, "that they share this desire and that they are willing to make their contribution for the peace which would help them as it would help us."

Mr. Chamberlain's reference to Somaliland was in answer to a question before a full dress debate on foreign affairs opened.

Mr. Chamberlain acknowledged that Italy recently had sent men and material to insurgent Spain, but denied that this help was a breach of Premier Mussolini's pledge in the British-Italian friendship accord which came into effect November 16.

"Tell the truth!" a Laborite shouted.

Mr. Chamberlain turned angrily and demanded that the members "control themselves."

Refuses Belligerent Rights.

He reiterated his refusal to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents, except as provided in the deadlocked non-intervention plan.

It was an "insult," he declared, to suggest that when he sees Mussolini in Rome next January 11 he will "betray any cause or abandon any vital principles or sacrifice important interests either of this country or our friends."

Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the United States apparently was in reply to the demand of Hugh Dalton, a Laborite, that Britain cooperate with the United States in helping China.

The Prime Minister, although he made no specific promises, declared that Britain "would be very glad to facilitate united kingdom exports to China" when the House enacts the pending export guarantee bill. This measure would empower the board of trade to grant up to £10,000,000 (about \$50,000,000) aid for the trade to China.

[The United States Export-Import Bank has made available \$25,000,000 for loans to a Chinese company.]

Turns to Far East.

Chamberlain also said that Britain was doing everything in her power to defend British rights in the Far East. He promised to watch for an opportunity to help end the Chinese-Japanese conflict "on fair and reasonable terms."

While Mr. Chamberlain was speaking reports circulated outside Commons that British credits of £500,000 (approximately \$2,500,000) would be made available to China without waiting for passage of the export guarantees bill which probably will become law next February.

These credits, together with the United States credits, it was believed, are intended for development of a great overland trade route into innermost China through Burma.

This, if successful, would counteract Japan's action in bottling up China's coast and choking off her normal trade arteries.

Won't Outline Topics.

In the question period, which preceded the Prime Minister's address, Mr. Chamberlain again declined to tell the House what subjects he and Il Duce will discuss. He reiterated, however, that any action by Italy against France would be "contrary to the provisions of the Anglo-Italian agreement" of April 16 and would be "a matter of grave concern" to Britain.

The Prime Minister also declared no change in the status of the Suez Canal would be effected without consent of all signatories to the 1888 agreement on the canal, and he said the Italian Government in

the Anglo-Italian agreement promised to abide by that convention. The convention, signed October 29, 1888, by Britain, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Turkey, pledged that the canal would be "always free and open" in war or peace to vessels of all nations without distinction.

No Agreement or Refugees.

Oliver Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, and Richard Austen Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told Commons that the Government had informed Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of Germany's Reichsbank, during his visit here last week that it favored "an amicable arrangement with regard to the sharing of markets which will enable" both Britain and Germany "to carry on a fair trade at a fair price."

They said the question of Jewish emigration from Germany was discussed unofficially, but that no agreement was reached, and that Germany's external debt was not mentioned.

A section of the French press had predicted a British move to give British Somaliland to Premier Mussolini in an effort to quiet Italian agitation for cessions from France in East Africa—including French Somaliland and its port of Djibouti-Tunisia and the Mediterranean.

The questions reflected suspicion of the opposition as to the consequences of Mr. Chamberlain's scheduled visit to Rome January 11-14 for talks with Premier Mussolini.

Mr. Chamberlain went before the House to defend his "appeasement" policy in the last of that body's numerous 1938 debates on foreign affairs. The debate was brought about by an opposition motion for a vote of censure stating "this House has no confidence in the foreign policy of his Majesty's Government."

Admit They Will Lose.

Laborites and Liberals acknowledged that the Prime Minister would easily defeat the censure motion because of the huge Conservative majority in Commons, but they wanted a full airing of foreign affairs before the House recesses Thursday for Christmas.

The failure of Premier Mussolini to devote his Carbonia speech yesterday to an expected new blast against the democracies was hailed by British newspapers. Had he gone too far in outlining his demands, some quarters said, he

might have forced Mr. Chamberlain to cancel his trip.

It was Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of Interior, and not any of Europe's "Big Four" who got the play in Britain's morning newspapers, which printed lengthy accounts of his speech in Cleveland, Ohio, attacking dictators. One paper said that Mr. Ickes "frequently acts as the mouthpiece of the left-wing New Deal inner circle to the despair of the more cautious State Department officials."

There were unconfirmed reports that Mr. Chamberlain might visit Adolf Hitler after his Rome trip. He was expected to be questioned about that report today.

Also unconfirmed was a report in the Daily Herald that Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, No. 2 Nazi leader, would visit Rome while Mr. Chamberlain is there.

FRENCH MAKE ARMED PLEDGE TO THE BRITISH

Bonnet Calls Entente With London Foundation of Foreign Policy.

COUNTS ON HELP OF ENGLAND

Daladier's Aid Tells Deputies 'Not an Inch' of Territory Will Be Given Italy.

PARIS, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet told the Chamber of Deputies today that "in case of unprovoked aggression all the forces of France—on land, sea and in the air—spontaneously and immediately would be utilized for the defense of Great Britain."

During a brief review of foreign affairs, M. Bonnet made plain that France, at the same time, expects Britain to do likewise for her.

"The foundation of our diplomatic action remains the Franco-British Entente," he said. "If one of the two nations should be the object of unprovoked aggression, the other certainly would not hesitate to come to her aid."

"How could it be otherwise when it is a question of two nations like France and Britain whose relations following the expression of Ch-

amberlain, 'are so close they surpass simple juridical obligations because they are founded on an identity of interests.'"

A 'No Surrender' Bloc.

The Foreign Minister's statement came as numerous French groups were organizing a "no surrender" bloc to fight what they feared was a plan to surrender part or all of French and British Somaliland to Italy.

Pending debate on the Daladier Government's foreign policy next month, M. Bonnet said that he would confine himself to repeating previous statements on foreign policy that:

1. French-British relations never have been closer than at present.
2. The Franco-German friendship accord was signed to promote European peace and settle "misunderstanding" between France and Berlin.
3. His oft-repeated statement "France never will cede an inch of territory" with an explanation of diplomatic action taken following Italian demonstrations demanding Tunisia, Corsica, and Nice.

Backs Non-Intervention.

4. France will hold to the non-intervention accord designed to isolate the Spanish Civil War.

"We believe that the war would end soon if foreign states left the Spanish alone, face to face," he said.

The Minister's brief declaration resulted in immediate passage without debate of the budget for his ministry.

Makes Militant Warning.

M. Bonnet stated flatly that any attempt to force France to cede any of her territory "could only lead to armed conflict."

In French territory, he said pointedly, he included Tunis and the Somali coast "as well as Corsica, Nice and Savoja"—all named in Italian agitation for French territory.

Concerning Jewish refugees from Germany, the Foreign Minister said that France expected all countries to join in efforts to alleviate their plight, especially that of children. He stated that a special French committee with many religions represented soon would be formed to aid in this task. This committee, he said, would work with the French Government to handle the influx of refugees into France and would give special study to the question of child refugees.

Speaks for Minorities.

Deputy Jean Fernand-Laurent, Independent Republican from Paris, proposed that the Chamber vote a resolution condemning "the deplorable treatment inflicted upon certain racial, religious and political minorities in Europe." The resolution requests other nations including the United States, to adopt a common policy against racial per-

secution. It was referred to the Chamber's foreign affairs committee for study.

Meanwhile, the "no surrender" bloc united strange bedfellows—communists, Royalists and Independent centrists—in opposition to session of any east African colonies to Italy.

Members of the group warned that Prime Minister Chamberlain would go to Rome with such an offer in his pocket when he visits Mussolini January 11-14.

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH--BUDGET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, DEC. 19--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN OPENLY ASKED

REICHSFUEHRER HITLER TODAY TO GIVE HIM A "SIGN" THAT NAZI GERMANY WANTS TO BE A PARTNER IN HIS PLANS FOR THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

HE COUPLED THIS PLEA, MADE BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WITH AN UNCOMPROMISING DEFENSE OF HIS FOREIGN POLICY DURING THE PAST 18 MONTHS. HE ASSURED THE HOUSE THAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE "NO DIFFICULTIES OR DIFFERENCES" IN THE FAR EAST OR ELSEWHERE.

SHORTLY AFTER THIS STATEMENT COMMONS DEFEATED, 340 TO 143, A LABOR MOTION OF CENSURE WHICH WOULD HAVE DECLARED ITS LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S FOREIGN POLICY.

CHAMBERLAIN SAID LEADERS OF THE GERMAN NATION WOULD BE MAKING A "TRAGIC BLUNDER" IF THEY MISTAKE BRITISH LOVE OF PEACE AND A WILLINGNESS TO COMPROMISE FOR GENERAL WEAKNESS.

"WE HAVE THE FIRM CONVICTION," CHAMBERLAIN SAID OF GERMANY, "THAT UNLESS THIS STRONG AND VIRILE NATION CAN BE INDUCED, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OTHERS, TO IMPROVE THE GENERAL LOT, THERE WILL BE NEITHER PEACE NOR PROGRESS IN EUROPE IN THINGS WHICH MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING."

APPARENTLY, SAID CHAMBERLAIN, GERMANY HAS NOT BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE BRITISH SPIRIT.

1938

30.24-1147

30.24-1147

"I AM STILL WAITING FOR A SIGN," HE SAID, "FROM THOSE WHO SPEAK FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT THEY SHARE THIS DESIRE AND THAT THEY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO PEACELIZAPITHEM AS MUCH AS IT WOULD HELP US."

BUCKING A LABORITE DEMAND FOR A CENSURE VOTE, CHAMBERLAIN SOUNDED A WARNING TO WAR-MAKERS IN THE CONCLUDING WORDS OF HIS SPEECH:

"I WOULD NOT TAKE THE AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY (OF WAR) UPON MY SHOULDERS UNLESS IT WERE TO BE FORCED UPON ME BY THE MADNESS OF OTHERS."

IN A NEW AND CAREFUL REFERENCE TO THE ~~DEC 20 1938~~ ^{FAR EAST} THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE \$25,000,000 LOAN TO CHINA BY THE UNITED STATES EXPORT-IMPORT BANK, ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK IN WASHINGTON, WAS TO FACILITATE AMERICAN EXPORTS TO CHINA. HE PROMISED BRITAIN WOULD "SYMPATHETICALLY CONSIDER" HELPING HER OWN CHINESE EXPORT BUSINESS IN THE SAME WAY WHEN PARLIAMENT PASSES A NEW EXPORT GUARANTEE BILL.

USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCES REPORTED BRITAIN ALREADY HAS AGREED TO ADVANCE CREDITS TO CHINA OF £500,000 (ABOUT \$2,500,000) FOR BUYING TRUCKS TO BE USED ON A NEW "ROAD TO MANDALAY" FROM THE INTERIOR OF CHINA TO BURMA.

ATTACKED REPEATEDLY FOR HIS REFUSAL TO TELL COMMONS WHAT HE AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI WILL TALK ABOUT IN ROME NEXT MONTH, CHAMBERLAIN SNAPPED BACK WITH THE ASSERTION IT WAS AN "INSULT" TO SUGGEST HE WAS GOING TO BETRAY ANYONE.

A14

CHAMBERLAIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX WILL BE IN ROME FROM JAN. 11 TO 14. THE PRIME MINISTER FLATLY DENIED REPORTS HE WOULD CEDE BRITISH SOMALILAND OR ANY OTHER COLONIAL TERRITORY TO ITALY. HE REITERATED BRITAIN STOOD FAST WITH FRANCE.

REPORTS OF A PLANNED CESSION OF SOMALILAND WERE THAT THE MOVE WOULD BE MADE TO SATISFY ITALY IN CONNECTION WITH FASCIST CLAMOR OVER FRENCH TERRITORY IN AFRICA.

CHAMBERLAIN WAS ASSURED OF A CONFIDENCE VOTE AT THE CLOSE OF THE DEBATE, BUT THERE WERE REPORTS THAT ONE OR TWO JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT HAD JOINED THOSE ~~DEC 20 1938~~ ^{CONSERVATIVES} WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH CHAMBERLAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY AND THE STATE OF THE NATION'S DEFENSES.

R.S. HUDSON, SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS TRADE, AND THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR COLONIES, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE GIVEN THEIR VIEWS TO CHAMBERLAIN IN A PRIVATE AUDIENCE.

PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT DEMANDS HAD BEEN MADE FOR RESIGNATION OF CERTAIN DEFENSE MINISTERS WERE NOT CONFIRMED IN ANY QUARTER, HOWEVER.

CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFENSE OF HIS FOREIGN POLICY MOVED DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, FIERY WAR-TIME PRIME MINISTER, TO MAKE THE BITTER DECLARATION THAT "IT IS A DANGEROUS STATE OF OBSESSION WHICH HE HAS GOT INTO." LLOYD GEORGE SAID CHAMBERLAIN WAS "NO MATCH FOR THESE ASTUTE, CRAFTY AND UNSCRUPULOUS DICTATORS," ADDING THAT HITLER AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAD TREATED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS "WITH GREAT CONTEMPT."

THE VETERAN WELSH STATESMAN DREW A BITTER WORD PICTURE OF CHAMBER-

1938

LAIN AND PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE MEETING IN PARIS AND "CONGRATULATING THEMSELVES ON THE HISTORIC TRIUMPH."

LLOYD GEORGE DESCRIBED CHAMBERLAIN AS "A VERY OBSTINATE MAN AND A VERY STUBBORN MAN." HE ADDED:

"HE (CHAMBERLAIN) THINKS IT IS ENOUGH TO SAY 'I'M OUT FOR PEACE.' HE PROBABLY HAS READ IVANHOE. THE PRIME MINISTER HAS GOT THE IDEA OF WAMBA (THE JESTER)--THAT HE COULD GET THROUGH ANYWHERE BY SIMPLY SHOUTING 'PAX VOBISCUM' (PEACE BE WITH YOU)." DEC 20 1938

DB511PES

XXXXWITH YOU")

THE DAILY MAIL SAID CHAMBERLAIN WOULD RESHUFFLE HIS CABINET SHORTLY AS A RESULT OF DEMANDS BY THE GROUP OF JUNIOR MINISTERS FOR THE RESIGNATION OF FOUR CABINET OFFICERS IN AN EFFORT TO SPEED LAGGING REARMAMENT.

THE JUNIOR MINISTERS WERE SAID TO BE DEMANDING RESIGNATIONS OF SIR THOMAS INSKIP, DEFENSE COORDINATING MINISTER; LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, SECRETARY FOR WAR; EARL WINTERTON, CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER; AND VISCOUNT ROOTHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. DEC 20 1938

BESIDES HUDSON AND THE MARQUESS OF SUFFERIN AND A VA THE REVOLTING MINISTERS WERE SAID TO INCLUDE LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR.-----

A181

--AMS--NIGHT LEAD FRENCH

PARIS, DEC 19--(AP)--PREMIER DEC 20 1938
GEORGES DALADIER'S GOVERNMENT WON SOLID BACKING IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TODAY FOR ITS PLEDGE TO GO TO WAR RATHER THAN YIELD TO ANY FASCIST ATTEMPTS TO PARTITION THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET PUT THE PROMISE INTO THE PARLIAMENTARY RECORD WITH A STATEMENT TO THE CHAMBER THAT "ANY ATTEMPT OF THIS KIND COULD ONLY LEAD TO ARMED CONFLICT."

THE DEPUTIES ROSE UNANIMOUSLY TO CHEER HIS WORDS AND ADOPTED

IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD THE FOREIGN MINISTRY BUDGET FOR 1939. IT WAS DEBATE ON THE APPROPRIATION WHICH PROMPTED BONNET'S STATEMENT. THE FOREIGN MINISTRY BUDGET IS FOR 436,000,000 FRANCES (\$11,947,200) AS COMPARED WITH 404,000,000 FRANCES (\$10,384,800) LAST YEAR.

BONNET REAFFIRMED ALSO FRANCE'S POLICIES IN MAINTAINING A CLOSE MILITARY UNION WITH BRITAIN, SEEKING FRIENDSHIP WITH GERMANY AND ADHERING TO A POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION IN SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR.

AS FOR BRITAIN BONNET SAID THAT "IN CASE OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION ALL THE FORCES OF FRANCE--ON LAND, SEA, AND IN THE AIR--SPONTANEOUSLY AND IMMEDIATELY WOULD BE UTILIZED FOR THE DEFENSE OF GREAT BRITAIN." DEC 20 1938

HE ADDED FRANCE EXPECTS BRITAIN TO DO THE SAME FOR HER.

BONNET'S STATEMENT AGAINST YIELDING ANY PART OF THE EMPIRE WITHOUT A FIGHT CONSTITUTED FORMAL RATIFICATION OF INFORMAL DECLARATIONS BY HIMSELF AND DALADIER MADE SINCE NOV. 30, WHEN ITALIAN DEPUTIES AND PRESS BEGAN AGITATION OVER CORSICA, TUNISIA AND OTHER FRENCH TERRITORY.

3 THE READING OF BONNET'S WRITTEN STATEMENT INTO THE RECORD WAS INTERPRETED AS AN IMPORTANT PRELUDE TO FORTHCOMING EUROPEAN NEGOTIATIONS, PARTICULARLY TALKS BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX WILL HAVE WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY IN ROME FROM JAN. 11 TO 14.

WY252PES

30.24-1149

30.24-1149

FRENCH (PMS BUDGET)

PARIS, DEC 19-(AP)--A FRENCH "NO SURRENDER" BLOC ORGANIZED FORCES TODAY TO FIGHT WHAT IT FEARED WAS A BRITISH-FRENCH PLAN TO TURN OVER PART OR ALL OF BRITISH AND FRENCH SOMALILAND TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI.

THE BLOC UNITES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS--COMMUNISTS, ROYALISTS AND INDEPENDENT CENTRISTS--IN OPPOSITION TO CESSION OF ANY EAST AFRICAN COLONIES TO ITALY.

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WARNED THAT PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN WOULD GO TO ROME WITH SUCH AN OFFER IN HIS POCKET WHEN HE VISITS MUSSOLINI JAN. 11-14.

IL DUCE'S SILENCE IN HIS SARDINIA SPEECH YESTERDAY ON THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN FOR TERRITORIAL EXPANSION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND RED SEAS FAILED TO STIFLE FRENCH FEARS. DEC 20 1938

SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVED IL DUCE'S SILENCE ONLY MEANT THAT HE HAD HEARD ALREADY OF SUCH OFFERS FROM LONDON AND PARIS DESPITE DENIALS FROM OFFICIALS OF BOTH CAPITALS.

THESE THINGS WERE AMONG THOSE THAT WORRIED THE "NO SURRENDER" BLOC AND INSPIRED IT TO CRY THAT "ANOTHER MUNICH IS COMING."

FIRST, CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT ITSELF.

"HE GOES TO NEGOTIATE, NOT JUST TO SHAKE HANDS," THE WELL-INFORMED COMMENTATOR PERTINAX WROTE, "AND IN NEGOTIATIONS THESE DAYS IT IS THE DEMOCRACIES WHICH GIVE, ACCORDING TO HIS (CHAMBERLAIN'S) VIEWS."

SECOND, AN EDITORIAL IN THE TIMES OF LONDON DEC. 17 ON ITALIAN CLAIMS IN FRENCH SOMALILAND DECLARED "THAT THERE IS CERTAINLY ROOM FOR A NEW WORKING AGREEMENT."

FRENCHMEN POINTED OUT THAT A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TIMES EDITORIAL APPEARED EARLY IN THE SUDETENLAND CRISIS LAST FALL SAYING IN EFFECT THAT PERHAPS SUDETENLAND SHOULD BE CEDED BY CZECHO-SLOVAKIA TO GERMANY. DEC 20 1938

THE SUDETENLAND ARTICLE WAS DISOWNED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE BUT, WROTE A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN, GABRIEL PERI, "LOOK AT MUNICH."

(AT THE FOUR POWER MUNICH CONFERENCE SEPT. 30 THE SUDETEN REGIONS WERE SLICED FROM CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND PROVISION MADE FOR FURTHER TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS TO POLAND AND HUNGARY.)

THIRD, THE DALADIER GOVERNMENT'S INSISTENCE THAT CONTRARY TO CUSTOM THERE SHOULD BE NO FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE WHEN THE BUDGET FOR THAT MINISTRY IS DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY. DEC 20 1938

OPPOSITION MEMBERS ASKED IF THAT MEANT PARLIAMENT WOULD HAVE TERRITORIAL CESSIONS TO APPROVE WHEN SUCH DEBATE FINALLY TAKES PLACE.

SARCASTICALLY, OPPOSITION DEPUTIES COMMENTED THAT SINCE "FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY IS COVERED FROM LONDON" TODAY'S DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS "DOES FOR BOTH COUNTRIES."

COMMUNISTS MOREOVER EXPRESSED FEARS THAT GOVERNMENT SPAIN MIGHT ALSO BE A PART OF FRENCH-BRITISH "TRADING ITEMS" WITH IL DUCE.

THE NEWSPAPER L'HUMANITE POINTED OUT THAT JULES HENRY, THOUGH APPOINTED FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BARCELONA, HAD NOT YET TAKEN HIS POST "AFTER WEEKS OF TIME FOR AT LEAST A COURTESY VISIT."

PREMIER DALADIER'S POLITICAL STRENGTH APPEARED SUFFICIENT, HOWEVER, SINCE THERE WERE OPEN DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ON FOREIGN POLICY WITHIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NUMERICALLY THE LARGEST IN THE CHAMBER.

RS11AES

Hungarian Raids Alleged By Slovaks

Terrorists Accused Of Killing Two Customs Guards In Seizing Four Villages

Bratislava, Czecho-Slovakia, Dec. 19 (AP)—Premier Joseph Tiso of the autonomous province of Slovakia today ordered suspension of Budapest border delimitation negotiations with Hungary as a sequel to alleged Hungarian terrorist incursions.

Hungarian bands, among them a number of Hungarian regular army officers, occupied four Slovak border villages last night, according to reports here.

Two Czecho-Slovak customs officers were killed when the villages of Musmice, Silvas, Slanea and Kalsa were taken by force, it was said. Czecho-Slovak troops later retook the villages.

Premier Tiso ordered the negotiations suspended until Hungary gives satisfaction and undertakes to guarantee that such incidents will not occur again.

CZECHS REASSURE POLES

Tell Warsaw No Irredentist Movement Will Be Allowed

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Dec. 19 (AP)—A Czecho-Slovak reply to Poland was disclosed semi-officially today to have assured Warsaw that no internal movement for redeeming lost territory would be permitted within Czecho-Slovakia. The statement replied to a Polish memorandum presented Friday.

In the post-Munich settlement Poland gained the Teschen area from Czecho-Slovakia. The Polish memorandum was said in Warsaw to have sounded a warning that the existence of "certain organizations" in Czecho-Slovakia endangered their neighborly relations.

Warsaw sources believed Ukrainian organizations were referred to. There have been reports recently of German ambitions to weld Ukrainians of Eastern Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and the Soviet Ukraine into a single mid-European State.

SAY 'NO' TO PRAGUE

British Refuse to Add to Loan to Czechs.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Czechoslovak legation officials said today that Great Britain had refused to supplement her loan of £10,000,000 (about \$50,000,000) to Czechoslovakia.

One described the action as "repudiation of Prime Minister Chamberlain's promise made in the House of Commons on September 3."

Mr. Chamberlain at that time announced that Britain was "prepared immediately to arrange an advance of £10,000,000" and added: "How this advance will be related to the final figure . . . is for the future."

Czechoslovak officials say now Britain has told them flatly there would be no addition to the original loan.

Britain has offered to make £4,000,000 (about \$20,000,000) of the original £10,000,000 loan a straight gift. Czechoslovakia accepted this but pointed out reconstruction within her dwindled territory, following the Munich accord which gave her Sudetenland to Germany, would cost £100,000,000 (about \$500,000,000).

CHAMBERLAIN BEGINS INQUIRY INTO DEFENSE

Acts on Charges Against Hore-Belisha, Inskip and Winterton.

RUNCIMAN ALSO UNDER FIRE

Three Junior Ministers "ay Rearmament Is Lagging and May Resign."

LONDON, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, his foreign policy approved by a new House of Commons vote, began an investigation today of alleged incompetence in defense ministries. Almost simultaneously with yesterday's 340 to 143 vote for the Government, three junior min-

BUDAPEST, DEC. 19 (AP)—COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS HAILED AS "LIBERATOR" WHEN HE ARRIVED TODAY FOR A SWIFT ROUND OF CONFERENCES AND TWO HUNTING EXPEDITIONS WITH HUNGARIAN LEADERS.

HE WAS ACCLAIMED AS THE MAN WHO HAD "LIBERATED" EXTENSIVE REGIONS FROM CZECHO-SLOVAK RULE IN THE VIENNA AWARD OF NOV. 2 IN WHICH HE AND GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP DICTATED THE TRANSFER OF SOME 4,675 SQUARE MILES TO HUNGARY. TO CIANO'S INFLUENCE WAS CREDITED THE FACT THAT HUNGARY WAS PERMITTED TO ANNEX SUCH DISPUTED COMMUNITIES AS KASSA, UNGVAR AND MUNKACS.

SO BUDAPEST HUNG OUT ITALIAN FLAGS AND SEVERAL COMPANIES OF SOLDIERS GREETED CIANO. THE VISITOR IMMEDIATELY CALLED ON THE REGENT, ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, PREMIER BELA IMREDI AND FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CSAKY.

THE OFFICIAL BUDAPEST PRESS EMPHASIZED THAT CIANO HAD NO INTENTION OF INTERFERING IN HUNGARY'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUT THAT NEVERTHELESS HE DESIRED TO GIVE IMREDI THE BENEFIT OF "FASCIST EXPERIENCE" WHICH MIGHT AID HUNGARY IN DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF LAND REFORM, CONTROL OF JEWS AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

WYKASAES

isters raised a storm over lagging armament.

Singled out for attack were Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Minister; sixty-two-year-old Sir Thomas Inskip, who is charged with the co-ordination of defense, and Earl Winterton, 55, who until recently was under-secretary of the Air Ministry.

Reports were that the junior ministers also demanded the political head of Lord Runciman, Lord President of the Council, who sought unsuccessfully last fall to mediate the Sudeten dispute in Czechoslovakia.

Criticisms were said to have been made by R. S. Hudson, Under-

Secretary for Overseas Trade; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Under-Secretary of State for War; and the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Under-Secretary for Colonies.

May Bring Resignations.

The situation was expected to result either in the resignation of these three or in a re-shuffling of the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain, however, may not act until he returns from his talks with Premier Mussolini in January.

Mr. Hudson and the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava were reported to have told Chamberlain in a private audience there was a lamentable lack of drive in the rearmament program and that there was delay

in production.

The board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce only yesterday adopted a resolution expressing "deep concern" over the rearmament situation.

Berlin Disappointed.

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—German officialdom, while welcoming the readiness expressed yesterday by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to continue his policy of European appeasement with Germany, today made no secret of its disappointment over his insistence on a further positive contribution by the Reich.

[Mr. Chamberlain told the

House of Commons: "I am still waiting for a sign from those who speak for the German people that they . . . are willing to make their contribution for the peace which would help them as it would us."]

Commentators close to the Foreign Office cited as the latest German contribution the peaceful settlement of the Czechoslovak crisis and Chancellor Hitler's voluntary signature of the German anti-war declaration at Munich.

Mr. Chamberlain's call for "a sign," it was pointed out, might be justified if, for instance, the German press persistently carried tendentious and derogatory news about Britain. As a matter of fact, so the inspired comment ran, the German press hits back only when Britain interferes with domestic German affairs or when false reports appear.

As regards disarmament and the humanization of warfare, authoritative German commentators held that Germany during recent years made many concrete offers, none of which met with a response elsewhere.

White Russian Scores Hitler

Gen. Denikine Fights Linking of Grand Duke Vladimir With Nazis.

PARIS, Dec. 20 (A. P.).—White-haired Gen. Denikine, who led the White Russians in their final struggle against the Bolsheviks, emerged from retirement today to condemn bitterly "any so-called Russians" who would join Adolf Hitler to fight the Soviet Union.

Gen. Denikine's statement caused a sensation not only in the White Russian colony but among Parisians. They knew him as the anti-Bolshevik commander of the White Russian armies in the south in 1918 as well as head of the unsuccessful White Provisional Government.

He opened fire on White Russians who advocate co-operation with Hitler a few hours after Grand Duke Vladimir tendered to the non-existent Russian throne, left Paris for Germany, insisting he merely was going there for a rest.

"White or Red, our fatherland remains our fatherland," Gen. Denikine snapped before an audience composed mainly of Soviet-hating White Russians in Pleyell Hall last night.

"Whoever may aid Russia's enemies cannot call themselves patriot no matter what ideological excuses they may use for taking money to

fight their own people."

Says They Took Nazi Money.

He denounced by name a number of White Russian officers who he said had taken money from Nazi agents to aid Hitler's reported plan of expansion to the Ukraine.

"Nazis are not the only ones," Gen. Denikine said. "The Japanese, too, have been successful to our shame in buying so-called White Russians to aid them against our fatherland."

He supported his statements with a brief case full of documents and letters of the White Russian secret service.

He declared that a group of White Russian generals, including himself, "several years ago" obtained the entire plan of an eastern drive from the Fuehrer himself. The goal of the Nazi campaign, he said, was not the Ukraine, but the rich oil deposits of Georgia and Azerbaijan in the Caucasus Mountains.

Denikin Charges Hitler Aims to Cut South Russia From Soviet Union

White General, an Exile, Says Nazi Leader Told Plans—Young Communist Purge On in Ukraine—Physicians Shot

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP).—General Denikin, White Russian leader, charged today that Nazi Germany has plotted a line of march eastward through the Soviet Ukraine to cut off all the rich southern Provinces of the Soviet Union.

A bitter enemy of the Soviet Government, General Denikin disclosed what he called the secret ambitions of Chancellor Adolf Hitler in an effort to check the break of his followers away from the old imperial Russian forces to Nazi ranks. It was General Denikin who led the White Russians in their final struggle against the Bolsheviks in 1918.

General Denikin said that several years ago a group of White Russian Generals, including himself, obtained the entire plan of the German eastward drive from Herr Hitler himself.

The plan, General Denikin said, would tear the Provinces of Ukraine, Georgia and Azerbaijan from Russia, cut the Soviet Union off from the Black Sea, and carry Nazi influence east to the Caucasian Mountains and the Caspian Sea—1,800 miles east of Berlin.

The strategy, submitted to the White Russians, the general explained, was to "create a Ukraine independent of Moscow, in the service of Germany, and through which they [Nazis] could march on Georgia and Azerbaijan."

Friends of General Denikin said he would continue his attempts to impress upon White Russians his belief that there is a Nazi peril to their country. He condemned "any so-called Russians" who would join Herr Hitler to fight the Soviet Union and declared before an audience of Soviet-hating White Russians last night that "white or red, our fatherland remains our fatherland."

"Whoever may aid Russia's enemies cannot call themselves patriots, no matter what ideological excuses they may use for taking money to fight their own people," he said.

He denounced by name a number of White Russian officers, who, he said, had taken money from Nazi agents to aid Herr Hitler's reported plan.

"Nazis are not the only ones," General Denikin said. "The Japanese, too, have been successful, to our shame, in buying so-called

White Russians to aid them against our fatherland." He supported his statements with a briefcase full of documents and letters of the White Russian secret service.

French 'Series of Noes' Leaves Gayda Unruffled

Bonnet's Refusal to Cede an Inch Called 'Demagoguery'

ROME, Dec. 20 (AP).—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, wrote today that French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet's refusal to cede an inch of French territory was dangerous, and that Italy was not alarmed by Bonnet's "anticipated and obstinate series of 'noes'." Bonnet told the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday that "France never will cede an inch of territory." "We will take note of it, and people now living will see what the course of the question will be," Gayda said. He declared such intransigence might reassure and satisfy French citizens, but did not reassure or satisfy "European peace and the cause of true justice."

"Such declarations as Bonnet's, fixing a rigid position without the possibility of reconsideration, are useful to demagoguery but are not adapted to diplomacy and are dangerous for the policy of a nation," the editor continued.

Now that the 1935 agreement with France on the status of Italians in Tunisia was considered dead, he said, "everything remains to be done over between Rome and Paris, beginning with that satisfaction of the Italian right to colonial compensation provided for in Article 13 of the Pact of London." Gayda said that this pact, signed in 1915, promising Italy colonial concessions if she entered the war on the Allies' side, "engaged the honor of France, but has not been carried out."

MUNICH PACT VAIN, MOSCOW ASSERTS

Europe Facing Grave Events, Attack on Chamberlain Policy Intimates

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP).—Le Journal de Moscou, which often expresses Foreign Office viewpoints, declared editorially in an attack on Prime Minister Chamberlain's policies today that "Europe faces events still more grave than those of Sep-

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR, JACOB SURITS, CONFERRED WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET TODAY ON THE UKRAINE PROBLEM, AND PERSONS CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID THE ENVOY BLUNTLY ASKED FRANCE'S PRESENT ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FRENCH-SOVIET MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT. BONNET IS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES RECENTLY THAT FRANCE WOULD AID RUSSIA ONLY IN CASE OF FOREIGN ATTACK, INDICATING SHE WOULD KEEP HER HANDS OFF IN THE EVENT OF A GERMAN-INSTIGATED INTERNAL INSURRECTION IN THE UKRAINE.

SF836PES

C 21 1938

(AGITATION FOR AUTONOMY FOR UKRAINIANS OF POLAND HAS FOCUSED ATTENTION ON RECURRING SCHEMES FOR FORMATION OF A UKRAINIAN STATE WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE UKRAINE, ONE OF THE SOVIET UNION'S CONSTITUENT REPUBLICS.)

(THE NEWSPAPER SOVIET UKRAINE TODAY DISCLOSED A PURGE OF THE LEADERSHIP OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS IN THE UKRAINE. THE PAPER SAID FIVE HIGH EXECUTIVES WERE DISMISSED IN A CLEANUP OF "A BLOODY, TRIP-CURSED GANG OF FASCIST DEGENERATES" WHO SUCCEEDED IN MAKING SOME YOUNG COMMUNIST WORKERS "TOOLS OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES.")

tember, 1938."

The paper called the four-Power Munich agreement on the division of Czecho-Slovakia, September 29, a "scandalous surrender."

"Countless moral and material sacrifices were made," it added, "but Europe faces events still more grave than those of September, 1938."

All sacrifices vain. "All the sacrifices made in vain. The British-German (anti-war) declaration signed by Chamberlain (on Sept. 30) was to serve as a starting point for the consolidation of British-German relations. "In reality, Fascist Germany rudely laid her colonial claims and commenced an anti-British campaign right after signing that declaration."

Le Journal also described as worthless the British-Italian friendship agreement of April 16 and the French-German anti-war declara-

tion, which, it said, "serves as an intensification of aggression against France and England for the Rome-Berlin axis."

Italian Foreign Chief Given Shoulder Ride By Hungarians

Demonstration By Members Of Revision League Is In Recognition Of Ciano's Part In Czech Dispute

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 20—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, looked rather uncomfortable and surprised today when enthusiastic members of the Hungarian Revision League took him for a ride on their

to Italian influence in Hungary the Balkans was visited by the Hungarian patriots with three bands and a torchlight procession.

To thank him for his part in drawing

up the Vienna award of Czecho-Slovak territory to Hungary November 2 they forgot their speeches and treated him like a football hero.

The Revisionists—who want to change the World War peace treaties and extend the borders of Hungary to the north, east, south and possibly even to the west—shouted for a common Hungarian-Polish border.

(Such a border would take Carpatho-Ukraine from Czecho-Slovakia and possibly serve as a base for agitation for an autonomous Ukraine state in Poland and Soviet Russia, a purpose credited in many quarters to Adolf Hitler.)

Slovak Official Calls For Cession Plebiscite

Minister Accuses Hungary Of Giving Terrorism Free Hand In Border Area

Bratislava, Czecho-Slovakia, Dec. 21 (AP).—The Slovak Minister of Justice, Ferdinand Durchansky, in a nationwide broadcast today voiced disappointment over the border delimitation with Hungary and made a virtual demand for frontier revision.

"The Slovak Government appeals to the world to bring about a plebiscite under international control in the ceded areas," Durchansky said.

Strongly criticizing the Vienna boundary arbitration November 2 by Germany and Italy, the Minister of Justice of the autonomous province accused Hungarians of depriving Slovaks in the territory annexed by the award of November 2 of human and national rights and giving terrorism a free hand.

VARSAW, DEC. 21-(AP)—STANISLAS CAR, SPEAKER OF THE LOWER

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, TODAY REJECTED A MOTION THAT 15,000 UKRAINIAN DEPUTIES

GAVE HIM DEC. 9 FOR THE TERRITORIAL AUTONOMY OF A REGION OF NEARLY

50,000 SQUARE MILES IN SOUTHEASTERN POLAND.

CAR SAID THE MOTION WOULD INVOLVE AMENDING THE POLISH CONSTITUTION AND THEREFORE WOULD HAVE TO BEAR THE SIGNATURES OF ONE FOURTH OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE--52 INSTEAD OF THE 15 REQUIRED FOR AN ORDINARY MOTION. THERE ARE 15 UKRAINIAN DEPUTIES.

THE UKRAINIAN POLITICAL PARTY PLANNED TO MEET IN LWOV DEC. 26 TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

(THE MOTION DEMANDED SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR TERRITORY INCLUDING THE REGIONS OF VOLHYNIA AND HALICZ AND HAVING MIXED A POPULATION OF 8,000,000--ABOUT ONE FOURTH OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF POLAND. THE DEMAND PRECEDED INDICATIONS OF NAZI GERMANY'S INTEREST IN THE UKRAINE. THESE INCLUDED THE ESTABLISHMENT LAST WEEK OF A BUREAU IN BERLIN TO REGISTER UKRAINIANS IN GERMANY, REPORTS OF A SCHOOL SET UP IN THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG TO TRAIN POSSIBLE FUTURE NAZI UKRAINIAN LEADERS, AND POINTED COMMENTS IN THE BRESLAU SCHLESISCHE TAGESZEITUNG ON UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE.)

CHAMBERLAIN QUOTES HITLER

DEC 23 1938
Nazi Said He Was Willing to
Let Memel Alone.

BERCHTESGADEN TALK CITED

Hoare Warns He Will Prosecute
Germans Who Meddle.

LONDON, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Chancellor Hitler "informed me at Berchtesgaden that he was glad to leave Memel land as it was so long as the statute was observed by the Lithuanian Government."

He referred to the convention of 1924 by which Lithuania granted semi-autonomy, under Lithuanian sovereignty, to Memel, which was once German territory.

The Memel Germans made "back to the Reich" their campaign cry in the December 11 election of the Memel Diet in which they won twenty-five of the twenty-nine seats, a gain of one mandate. Last night it became known that the new Lithuanian Foreign Minister, Juozas Urbys, planned to visit Hitler in January.

Hoare Warns Nazis
Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, informed the House of Commons today that any German attempts to compel German nationals in Britain to join a British branch of the Nazi labor front would be "a punishable offense."

He promised questioners he would take "appropriate action if evidence of intimidation" in such connection were brought before him.

The Home Secretary said he was "causing immediate inquiry to be made" into reports that one London firm was dismissing Jewish employees.

He told a questioner he would "disapprove" if it were shown that German servant girls employed in Britain were compelled to go to some organization "and give information of what they heard in houses" in which they worked.

Discussion of reported German attempts to influence the British labor situation came in Parliament's final 1938 session, with adjournment until January 31 expected to-

night. Before that date Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is expected to visit Rome to meet Premier Mussolini and also to change his Cabinet.

Eden May Retain Cabinet.
Newspapers gave credence to suggestions that former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden might return to the Cabinet as head of one of the much criticized Defense Ministries.

Capt. Eden, who returned yesterday from a visit to the United States, called at the Foreign Office today to tell officials what he learned from his contacts with American leaders, including President Roosevelt.

In Commons the Home Secretary, under persistent questioning by Geoffrey L. Mander, Opposition Liberal, said that he was "aware" of the existence of a branch of the Nazi labor front in the British Isles.

But when Mr. Mander asked if he would close it down he temporized with the reply, "That is really another question."

Sir Samuel turned down proposals for establishment of a British "Ellis Island" where refugees might wait while their appeals for admission were being considered. At present persons denied entry at British ports are sent back by the next boat or plane.

"Peace On Earth" 1938

London, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Christmas card bears a picture of an airplane above clouds—symbolizing his historic flights to Munich and Berchtesgaden which culminated in the peace of Munich September 29.

Under the picture is the caption: "Munich, September, 1938."

THE CHAMBERLAIN VISIT TO ROME IS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE DICTATOR PEASEMENT PROGRAM WHICH LED EDEN TO QUIT.

THE POLICY WAS 1938'S MOST VIGOROUSLY DEBATED ISSUE BEFORE PARLIAMENT. IT LED TO PEACE UNDERSTANDINGS WITH ITALY AND GERMANY. ABOUT IT REVOLVED THE DANGER OF WAR, WITH BRITISH ACCEPTANCE OF THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA AND ABSORPTION OF CZECHO-SLOVAK SUDETENLAND BY GERMANY, HELD NECESSARY BY THE PREMIER TO AVOID CONFLICT.

Italy Denounces Tunisian Pact

Inform France It Considers Duce-Laval Accord of 1935 'No Longer Valid.'

PARIS, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—The French Foreign Office announced today that the Italian Government had notified France through Andre Francois-Poncet, Ambassador to Rome, that Italy considers the 1935 Mussolini-Laval convention concerning Tunisia "no longer valid."

Officials declined to disclose the text of the Italian communication or to give any indication of what action the French Government might take.

The convention assures Italians in Tunisia of their right to Italian citizenship until 1965. It also defines the borders between Tunisia and Italian Libya and the borders between Italian Eritrea and French Somaliland in East Africa.

Although it never has been ratified by the French Parliament,

French diplomatic experts consider that it has been in force since it was signed at Rome January 7, 1935. They contend, therefore, that any Italian demands concerning Tunisia or French Somaliland must be based on the treaty.

Both territories have been targets of recent Italian clamor for French possession. Tunisia, the main objective, has a European population of 213,205, including 108,068 French and 94,189 Italians. France found a large Italian colony in the territory when she occupied it in 1881. By a treaty

of September 28, 1896, Italians were permitted to keep their own citizenship, schools and colonies.

The 1935 convention, achieved by Premier Mussolini and Pierre Laval, then French Premier, extends protection of Italian citizenship to 1965.

Meanwhile the French Government announced today the expulsion of Hugo Gerald, representative in France of the Society of Italian Authors, in retaliation for the expulsion from Italy of Emmanuel Audisio, who held the same post in a French writers' group there.

Signor Gerald also was editor-in-chief of the Paris Fascist newspaper Italia Nuova.

Rome Awaits Concessions.

ROME, Dec. 22 (A. P.).—Italy waited today for France to offer concessions after giving notice that the Fascist Government considers invalid the 1935 Mussolini-Laval convention concerning Tunisia.

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, warned the French that Rome would meet "with equal arguments and equal force" France's "insidious fury" if France wanted to fight.

EDITORIALS POINTED OUT THAT EDEN HAS REFRAINED CAREFULLY FROM ATTACKING CHAMBERLAIN SINCE THEY BROKE LAST FEBRUARY OVER THE CHAMBERLAIN PEACE PROGRAM.

DEC 23 1938
IN AN INTERNATIONAL BROADCAST LAST NIGHT UPON HIS RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES, EDEN URGED THAT BRITISH NEWSPAPERS PRINT MORE TO THE "SHREWD COMMENTS" OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. HE SAID HE FOUND AMERICANS "DEEPLY INTERESTED IN WORLD EVENTS AND IN PARTICULAR IN EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST."

30.24-1153

30.24-1153

The firm Italian stand considerably impressed diplomatic quarters, where it was felt Premier Mussolini, determined to make the Rome-Berlin axis benefit him, was in great earnest in the matter.

Diplomats expressed the viewpoint that Premier Mussolini felt his position strengthened after the four-power agreement on the division of Czechoslovakia September 29 and might be considering the use of force to achieve some future success.

They added Il Duce had paid no regard to French assertions that Italy had occupied French territory

ceded under the 1935 agreement.

Signor Gayla, who frequently reflects the Government's views, on the other hand, reproached France for raising "aprecipitate and arti-

ficial atmosphere of war" which he said was not the way to create "necessary conditions for a calm examination and satisfactory solution of vital problems."

Ciano Ends Visit in Budapest
BUDAPEST, Dec. 23 (P).—Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, left for Rome today after a three-day visit here.

Kaunas Ready to Discuss Memelland With Berlin

Lithuania Would Negotiate on Status of Nazi Area

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Dec. 23 (P).—Premier Vladas Mironas offered today to open negotiations with German representatives on the future of strongly Nazified Memelland.

In an address before parliament, Mironas suggested that a German-Lithuanian committee of jurists "might find the means of bringing about a satisfactory solution of differences" over the 1,099 square-mile territory, which was taken from Germany by the treaty of Versailles and is now under Lithuanian sovereignty. If necessary, the Premier said, a Cabinet minister could be sent to Berlin or the Lithuanian government could negotiate directly with the largely autonomous government of Memel.

On December 11 Nazis won twenty-five of the twenty-nine Memel Diet seats, a gain of one, in an election hailed by extreme Nazis as heralding reunion with Germany. A Berlin dispatch on Wednesday said Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Juozas Urbys, Lithuanian Foreign Minister, were expected to discuss the future of Memelland early in the new year.

OPINION IN BRITAIN STEADILY HARDENS AGAINST GERMANY

**Cecil Says He Would Have
Made War to Save
Czechs**

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

Associated Press Foreign Affairs

DEC 24 1938

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The big vote of confidence—340 to 143—which Prime Minister Chamberlain received in the House of Commons after an attack by the opposition on his policy of appeasement toward the dictators gives a not altogether true picture of the sentiment of the House and public.

It means that the Conservative whip has kept 340 members in line, but it doesn't mean that all of them believe the way they voted.

There is a rising tide of sentiment in England against further dickerings with a Rome-Berlin axis, which thus far has been mostly take and little give. That sentiment is reflected in Parliament, where even some of the die-hard Tory party have deserted the Chamberlain flag.

Feeling Changed at Munich

The hardening toward the authoritarian leaders—and this is mainly directed against Herr Hitler—really dates back to the Nazi triumph of Munich.

The vivisection of Czecho-Slovakia was more than the public had bargained for. The fresh anti-Jewish campaigns in both Germany and Italy, and the Italian territorial claims against France, have filled the cup almost to overflowing.

I put the much belabored question of "appeasement" up to Britain's famous man of peace, Viscount Cecil. No man in England could subscribe more fully to the declaration by Premier Chamberlain just before the fateful Munich conference:

"I am myself a man of peace to the depths of my soul. Armed conflict between nations is a nightmare to me."

And yet Lord Cecil brought me up with a start by asserting that he would have gone to war to save Czecho-Slovakia from invasion.

He explained himself quickly, however:

"Appeasement No Good"

"The public is more and more

convinced that there is no use trying to buy off the dictators," he said.

"Appeasement is no good. That gets us back to pre-war conditions. There is nothing new in a policy of appeasement. It always has been the business of diplomacy to keep nations from coming to blows."

"Chamberlain is increasing armaments. That means war, for war is the alternative to disarmament."

"You interest me strangely," I told him. "Would you have gone to war over Czecho-Slovakia?"

"We should have made our position clear about Czecho-Slovakia way back early this year," he said, adding that England either should have stated plainly that she would fight to prevent invasion of the country, or that she wouldn't fight to protect it. That would have given the little republic a chance to lay proper plans.

"I think England should have stood by Czecho-Slovakia," he added quietly. "I shouldn't have interfered with German-Czecho-Slovak negotiations, but I should have prevented invasion of Czecho-Slovakia by Germany."

**CURB JEWS' RIGHTS,
YOUNG POLES URGE**

PRAGUE, Dec. 23 (P).—The youth group of the Government-controlled National Unity Party proposed today that Jews be classified as members of a new Czecho-Slovak minority and no longer be considered citizens.

Under the proposed program, Jews' rights would be regulated by special law and even Jews speaking Slav languages would be included. All Jews would be excluded from government and teaching positions. One grandparent of Jewish belief would be enough to classify a person as a Jew.

The proposal also suggests revision of all citizenship rights granted since the outbreak of the World War, including provision for labor and military service and a special service for and gypsies.

**Poles Protest to Prague
On Reported Border Acts**

**Order 100 Czechs to Leave
Nation in Retaliation**

WARSAW, Dec. 23 (P).—Poland protested vigorously to Czecho-Slovakia today against alleged military activities along the Polish border and anti-Polish propaganda broadcasts from Prague.

The protest followed up a complaint registered with Czecho-Slovakia on Monday against reports of unfriendly activities by Czechs along the border. By way of retaliation a hundred Czech residents on the Polish side of the frontier were

reported ordered by authorities to leave the country.

Newspaper reports said an armed band of Czecho-Slovaks last night tossed hand grenades at two Polish gendarmes leaving a police station in a village near Frystadt, in the Teschen area, ceded to Poland by Czecho-Slovakia. The gendarmes were reported wounded seriously.

It was announced here that the protest was presented in Prague by the Polish envoy, Dr. Casimir Pappe, who pointed out that the reported activities ran counter to the Czecho-Slovak Government's declared wish to maintain friendly relations with Poland.

PARIS, DEC. 23 (AP).—A DISCUSSION BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF FRANCE AND POLAND OF GERMANY'S REPORTED DESIGNS ON POLAND'S UKRAINIAN-INHABITED PROVINCES WAS SAID IN INFORMED CIRCLES TODAY TO BE SCHEDULED TO BE HELD SHORTLY IN PARIS.

COLONEL JOSEPH BECK LEFT WARSAW THIS MORNING FOR FRANCE AND CONFERENCES WITH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN PROSPECT.

BECK VISITS FRANCE EACH YEAR AT CHRISTMAS TIME, BUT THIS VISIT WAS CONSIDERED ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN VIEW OF RECENT DEMANDS OF UKRAINIANS IN POLAND FOR AUTONOMY.

MANY OBSERVERS HAVE SEEN THIS AS A FIRST STEP IN PLANS OF ADOLF HITLER TO SPLIT OFF THE POLISH AND RUSSIAN UKRAINES TO BE MERGED INTO ONE UKRAINIAN STATE UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION.

(THE SPEAKER OF THE POLISH SEIM—PARLIAMENT—THIS WEEK REJECTED DEMANDS OF 15 UKRAINIAN DEPUTIES THAT THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF HALICZ AND VOLHYNIA, LARGELY POPULATED BY UKRAINIANS, BE GIVEN A LARGE MEASURE OF AUTONOMY.

(POLAND HAS NEARLY 4,000,000 UKRAINIANS IN A TOTAL POPULATION OF 32,000,000. THE POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN UKRAINE, A CONSTITUENT REPUBLIC OF THE SOVIET UNION, IS ABOUT 32,000,000.)

THE FACT THAT POLAND SIDED WITH GERMANY IN THE SEPTEMBER CZECHO-

SLAVAK CRISIS LEFT FRENCH LEADERS SMARTING, BUT NOW THE POLES, FEARFUL OF GERMANY'S FURTHER DESIGNS, ARE SAID TO BE TRYING TO RECOVER FRENCH FAVOR AND THE BECK-BONNET TALKS ARE EXPECTED TO HOLD IMPORTANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF EASTERN EUROPE.

DEC 24 1938

BECK WAS EXPECTED TO SPEND CHRISTMAS IN MONTE CARLO BUT TO COME TO PARIS TO SEE BONNET BEFORE RETURNING HOME. #

BY FRED VANDERSCHMIDT

LONDON, DEC 23-(AP)-PICTURE A CHEERY FIREPLACE, FOUR STOCKINGS HANGING FROM THE MANTLE AND NOTES TO SANTA CLAUS FROM THE FOUR MEN OF MUNICH.

DEC 24 1938

WHAT WOULD THEY ASK IF THEY BELIEVED IN SANTA? LET'S GUESS.

30.24

REICHSFUEHRER HITLER OF GERMANY: HIS LETTER TO SANTA REALLY WAS WRITTEN IN "MEIN KAMPF" (MY STRUGGLE), THE BOOK HE STARTED IN PRISON AFTER THE SUPPRESSION IN 1923 OF HIS MUNICH PUTSCH, BUT THE WORLD IS STILL TRYING TO FIGURE OUT IF HE MEANT ALL OF IT.

HOWEVER, IT IS SAFE TO SAY HITLER WANTS A 100 PER CENT ARYAN GERMANY, LOTS MORE GUNS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, MORE POWERFUL INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AND COLONIES, OR SOMETHING TO TAKE THEIR PLACE, MAYBE THE SOVIET UKRAINE.

ACTUALLY HITLER STUFFED HIS STOCKING PRETTY FULL LAST SEPTEMBER WHEN HE AND THE OTHER PRINCIPALS IN THIS YULETIDE FANTASY GATHERED AT MUNICH AND CARVED UP CZECHO-SLOVAKIA TO SUIT HITLER.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY: HIS NEWSPAPERS AND HIS FOLLOWERS PRETTY MUCH WROTE HIS LETTER FOR HIM AND SAID, "TUNISIA, CORSICA AND NICE." THESE HAPPEN TO BE FRANCE'S TOYS.

SOME FOLKS BELIEVE MUSSOLINI WANTED SANTA TO READ BETWEEN THE LINES

AND BRING HIM A CHEAPER AND GREATER RIGHT-OF-WAY IN THE SUEZ CANAL AND MAYBE A SLICE OF FRENCH SOMALILAND SO HE COULD GET TO ETHIOPIA MORE EASILY.

DEC 24 1938

P.S. IL DUCE ALSO WOULD LIKE A VICTORY FOR HIS SPANISH FRIEND, FRANCISCO FRANCO.

PREMIER DALADIER OF FRANCE: HE WANTS TO KEEP THE NICE FAT MAJORITY HE WON IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES EARLY TODAY--IT WAS A MARGIN OF 137 VOTES--TO USE AS A SPANKING STICK FOR OBSTREPEROUS LEFTISTS. AND, ON YES, LESS ANTI-FRENCH CLAMOR IN ITALY.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN OF BRITAIN: HE WANTS PEACE OF A MORE POSITIVE SORT THAN HE GOT BY FLYING TO GERMANY. INCIDENTALLY, THOSE FLIGHTS ARE SYMBOLIZED ON THE PRIME MINISTER'S CHRISTMAS CARD--A PICTURE ON AN AIRPLANE ABOVE THE CLOUDS, CAPTIONED: "MUNICH, SEPTEMBER, 1938."

IF SANTA CLAUS HAS ANYTHING LEFT, CHAMBERLAIN ALSO COULD USE A SILENCE FOR SOME OF BRITAIN'S BACKSEAT DRIVERS. #

Hitler Has Miraculously Made Gigantic Empire, Survey Finds

Weeks Since Munich Have Seen Great Increase In German Economic Power, Says Observer

The author of the following article is a veteran observer of foreign affairs, who covered the conferences at Berchtesgaden and Munich and since has been in all the countries affected by the aftermath of the "appeasement agreement."

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press Writer

Athens, Greece, Dec. 24--In the brief weeks since Hitler's Czecho-Slovakian coup (some call it the triumph of Munich), the Nazi chieftain has performed the miracle of perfecting and bringing under his will in Central Europe and the Balkans a vast economic empire which will go far toward giving Germany the self-sufficiency she seeks.

Der Führer's feat is one of the most astonishing things of its kind in history. Indeed, the whole thing is almost unbelievable, but having completed a first-hand survey of this entire part of the world, I cannot refuse to believe what I myself have found. It must be said that actually Germany long has dominated trade in this area. But it is an entirely new setup which we now have.

Live For Fatherland

The smashing of Czecho-Slovakia and France's abdication of her influence have enabled Hitler to impose a control under which these comparatively small countries henceforth will live not for themselves, but for the benefit of the Fatherland.

The nations which thus far have been chosen to tote the bulk of this economic empire on their backs are Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria--the last four being the so-called Danubian countries which constitute one of the world's granaries. They will be largely assisted by Poland, Turkey and Greece.

True, at the time of the Czecho-Slovak-Nazi crisis there was a brave martial display in most of the affected countries, just to advertise that they weren't taking any nonsense.

However, generally speaking it proved that the sound of marching feet was merely the echo of a hope, and that the rattling of spears against shields was due to fright.

Capitals In Near-Panic

That is figurative but no exaggeration. I went into Czecho-Slovakia with

Hitler when he made his triumphal entry over flower-strewn roads, and I visited neighboring countries, the Balkans immediately afterward. Some of the capitals were in a state of near-panic, fearing not only the imposition of economic control on them

but pointed out the fact that I had just asked me for inside news of what was happening, knowing that I had just

DEC 25 1938

30.24.1155

30.24-1155

me from Germany and Czecho-Slovakia. One official astonished me by asking whether I thought Germany was likely to annex his country—a fair indication of the condition of nerves people were in.

My own observations and conversations with many privileged observers led me to believe that Hitler had no present intention of creating minority problems for himself by annexing non-Germanic races.

Supports Confederation

Der Führer, it was generally felt, most certainly intended to control this part of the world both economically and politically. This new empire, however, was merely a subsidiary which would help support his Germanic confederation—a fatherland composed of the peoples of one blood.

All the countries in the danger zone immediately started scurrying about to see if protective alliances couldn't be formed. One of the first schemes was that whereby Hungary hoped to secure Czecho-Slovak Ruthania and thus make a common Polish-Hungarian frontier.

The idea of this was to form a barrier for protection against German aggression. That pot is still on the fire, with Germany blowing cold on it to keep it from boiling.

Seek Duce's Support

This plan also envisaged some sort of entente, friendly to Germany but still a protection against trespass on sovereignty, comprising Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia. These countries hoped to secure the moral support of Benito Mussolini.

Then, too, the Balkan entente—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey—held palaver, but they didn't get very far excepting in the way of exchanging sympathy. Bulgaria, which is a hold-out from the entente, also advertised its good-neighbor policy.

However, Hitler worked so fast that he had everybody bewildered. Walter Funk, German Minister of Economics, was headed for Turkey like a prairie fire while the Sudeten Germans were holding their first celebrations over their union with the Reich.

Sign New Treaty

When I hit Belgrade on October 25, Germany and Yugoslavia were putting their names to a new economic treaty, and there were so many Nazi officials and business men in the capital that the two leading hotels were jammed. A few days later Bulgarian officials were much excited when I told them about the Yugoslav-German pact; they hadn't heard about it yet.

The upshot of all this was that the Balkans lined up, held their own noses, and dutifully took their bitter medicine. One uses the term "bitter" advisedly, for I was told mournfully in every capital that at least some degree of political control most assuredly would accompany the undisputed economic domination.

Danger In Control

The danger of political control lies in this:

These countries are dependent on Germany to absorb a large portion of their surplus products, mainly agricultural. German imports from the different States vary, but we are close enough if we say they run from about forty per cent. to more than fifty. As a distinguished public man put it to me regarding his own country (one of the Danubian group):

"More than fifty per cent. of our exports go to Germany, and we have no alternative market. All Germany has to do is to stop our imports into the Reich for six months and we are bankrupt."

And a similar situation everywhere I went.

Almost All Barter

The economic scheme which Germany has imposed is as astonishing as is the over-night creation of the empire itself. It is nothing more or less than trade exclusively on the barter system. Scarcely one copper penny does Germany pay in cash, and she has her new empire busy skimming all the cream off the milk and shipping it to her.

Here enters the famous "blocked mark" which has caused so much anguish to international traders. German dealers may not pay for foreign goods in marks without special permit from the Government. That is to say, money may not be taken or sent out of the country without permission.

So when Germany buys something—let's say wheat from Hungary—she pays for it in credit which is available only in Germany. In other words, Hungary can't get cash, but has to take her pay in German goods. Hungary, of course, wants ready money for her own needs, but being dependent on Germany to absorb exports, she has to accept credit.

High Rate For Mark

Along with this Germany works another very clever plan. She insures a high rate for the mark in making her purchases. This, naturally, pleases the Balkan farmer no end and makes him a firm supporter of the scheme. His own government—and not the Reich—meantime is in the uncomfortable position of having to finance him until such time as German goods can be imported and sold to pay for his products.

While the units of the economic empire are deprived of the opportunity

of securing much needed cash for their products, this is far from the case with Germany, which makes these countries indirectly provide it with ready money. She does this by the simple expedient of importing far more than she needs for home consumption, and then exporting the surplus to countries which will pay cash.

Made More Dependent

In this manner the Reich keeps silver in the well-worn purse, and at the same time makes Central Europe and the Balkans even more dependent by taking outside markets away from them.

There may be another rub when the countries of the economic empire come to take up their credits in Berlin.

Frequently they can't get goods they want and have to accept other products.

If they decline the substitutes and let the credits pile up, as has happened in several cases, they find that the bigger the credits the more the necessity of accepting anything and everything in order to reduce the total.

Another Idea Enters

Here enters still another astute German idea.

Some countries which have allowed their credits to accumulate have been persuaded to take them in German armaments and other war supplies. I was told in the Balkans that much of this equipment is stuff that has been discarded by Germany as out of date.

This scheme not only allows the Fatherland to get rid of unwanted things of this sort, but it cuts a lot deeper than that. It tends to make these small countries dependent on Germany for future military supplies, since it would be difficult to replace the German-made in other countries. This assures Germany of a vast market for armaments and adds to the probability that none of these customers will be hostile to her.

Big Supply Of Oil

Germany has in the territory in question many of the products which she so badly needs. There are, for example, sufficient wheat, corn and other cereals, meat, tobacco, timber, and that absolute necessity—oil. That is, Rumania produces enough oil to supply Germany's peacetime needs and many believe the output could be made to meet war requirements.

Among the necessities still missing are dairy products, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, wool, iron, copper, tin and phosphates. However, Hitler's empire-building is still young.

One really has to travel through the Danubian basin countries and the rest of the Balkans to realize the vast agricultural wealth of this region.

I followed the Danube almost from its source in Germany to where it empties into the Black Sea, and was constantly getting surprises over the extent of the farming operations.

Much Work By Oxen

Not a little of the work, by the way, is done with slow-moving (but sure) ox teams, although tractors are being introduced in many places.

You get an idea of what is going forward from the wheat figures. The estimated wheat crop for the present year in the Danubian basin—Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria—is 438,000,000 bushels. Add to that Turkey's estimated 147,000,000 and Greece's 37,000,000 and we get a grand total of 622,000,000 bushels.

That, perhaps, doesn't mean much to the average person until it is compared with something else. The latest estimate I have for our own United States is 940,000,000 bushels for this year.

More Could Be Grown

Not all the wheat here is available for export of course, but much more can be produced in this part of Europe without doubt. The soil has been tilled in many instances since Roman days, but experts say it is still good although little fertilizer is used.

One thing that astonished me was when I ran into huge fields of corn such as I had never seen outside Kansas. I saw tracts of corn that ran for miles—not all one farm but practically interlocking.

At first I thought my eyes were playing me tricks, but I soon discovered that maize is one of the principal crops of the Danubian countries, Greece and Turkey. The five-year

average for the four Danubian countries alone, 1931-35, was some 475,500,000 bushels.

Corn meal is one of the chief items of the peasant's diet. He uses it for porridge, bread and in various other ways. The other day in Philippopolis, Bulgaria, I saw peasants eating corn on the cob in the ancient market place, which was old when Julius Caesar was playing hookey from school to visit the swimming hole in the Tiber.

Reckless Organize It All

All this wealth is being organized by Germany, and production will be stimulated where necessary to meet German requirements. Markets for German manufacturers also will be created. In fact, the whole area will be brought into line with the Reich's economic needs.

In this connection, Field Marshal Hermann Goering, who is responsible for carrying out the Fatherland's eco-

nomie program, is pushing through the romantic scheme of connecting the headwaters of the Rhine and Danube rivers, thereby creating a transportation from the Baltic to the Black

sea. This will help consolidate the Nazi trade schemes.

There is little place for other countries in this vast economic program of Hitler's, for it is based on exclusive rights for the Reich.

Other nations may have the crumbs, which the Fatherland doesn't want, but nothing more!

ADVANCE FOR ANS OF SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25)

OPPOSING GERMAN AGENTS VIE IN ESPIONAGE AND INTRIGUE, TRYING TO DOMINATE CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FATE... (BY ROY PORTER)

(ADVANCE)... PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA—(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)—OPPOSING GROUPS OF GERMAN POLITICAL AGENTS—ONE SETTING TO EXTEND NAZI INFLUENCE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE OTHER FIGHTING TO BLOCK THE MOVEMENT—ARE ENGAGED IN A CAMPAIGN OF INTRIGUE AND ESPIONAGE WHICH CZECH AUTHORITIES FEAR MAY FLARE INTO VIOLENCE. THE ACTIVITIES OF BOTH SIDES ARE ILLEGAL IN THE REDUCED SECOND CZECH REPUBLIC. HOWEVER, THEY EACH HAVE SUPPORT IN THE GOVERNMENT. THE NAZI PROMOTERS OBTAIN THEIRS PRIMARILY FROM GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS IN FOREIGN MINISTER FRANTISEK CHVALKOVSKY'S OFFICE WHILE THE ANTI-NAZIS ARE STRONGLY, BUT UNOFFICIALLY, SUPPORTED BY THE AUTHORITARIAN CENTRAL STAFF.

AGENTS IN BOTH GROUPS MOVE FREELY, DISCUSS THEIR ACTIVITIES WITHOUT RESTRAINT AND MAKE NO SECRET OF THE PURPOSE THEY HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH.

THE NAZIS SAY THEY BELIEVE THE MUNICH ACCORD WAS NOT MEANT TO ESTABLISH DEFINITE LINES OF DEMARCATION FOR THE NEW CZECH FRONTIERS. THEY ASSERT THAT OCCUPATION OF THE SUDETEN REGIONS BY GERMAN TROOPS WAS MERELY THE FIRST STEP IN A SERIES OF DEVELOPMENTS WHICH WILL LEAD TO COMPLETE DOMINATION OF THE REPUBLIC BY THE THIRD REICH.

THEIR OPPONENTS DECLARE THEY HOPE--AND ADMIT SOMEWHAT VAINLY-- THAT THEY CAN RALLY SUFFICIENT CZECH SPIRIT TO HALT THE SPREAD OF NATIONAL-SOCIALISTIC INFLUENCE AND EVEN, AT SOME DISTANT FUTURE TIME, BRING BACK TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA THE RICH BOHEMIAN LANDS WHICH SHE LOST.

ONE NAZI AGENT SAID FRANKLY: "I AM WORKING WITH AND FOR THE GERMAN GESTAPO."

AN ANTI-NAZI OPPONENT OF HIS SAID EQUALLY AS FRANKLY: "I DESERTED FROM THE GERMAN ARMY BECAUSE I CANNOT SUPPORT THE MEN WHO SURROUND THE FUHRER. NOW WITH MY FRIENDS, I AM WORKING TO PREVENT THE COLLAPSE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA UNDER THE NAZI PARTY ATTACKS."

IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS, SUBJECTED TO A BARRAGE OF PROPAGANDA BOTH FOR AND AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF GERMAN INFLUENCE, HAVE COME TO THE BELIEF THAT THE NAZI AGENTS WILL BE SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE OF ONE FACTOR: ORGANIZATION.

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUDETEN PARTY MOVEMENT WHICH LED TO THE ANSCHLUS, CAREFUL, PAINSTAKING, DELIBERATE ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN GOING ON THROUGHOUT CZECHOSLOVAKIA. AT LEAST ONE PHASE HAS REACHED ITS HEIGHT IN THE FORMATION, IN THE PRAHA DISTRICT, OF A BRIGADE OF SECRET STORM TROOPERS (THE EQUIVALENT TO THE GERMAN SS POLITICAL TROOPS).

THESE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNERS, WITH THEIR GERMAN LEADERS, HAVE ESTABLISHED HEADQUARTERS IN A SMALL VILLAGE JUST NORTH OF PRAGUE. THEIR MEMBERS INCLUDE CZECHS, SLOVAKS, GERMANS, AND MEN OF MIXED RACES

WITH THE SOLE EXCEPTION THAT JEWS ARE STRICTLY EXCLUDED.

ON CALL FROM PARTY LEADERS SENT INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA FROM GERMANY, THEY MEET IN A CENTRAL HALL. MOST OF THE SESSIONS BEGIN EARLY IN THE MORNING--AROUND 9 A.M.--AND LAST FOR TWO OR THREE HOURS UNTIL THE MEMBERS MUST RELINQUISH TEMPORARILY THEIR PARTY DUTIES TO TAKE UP THEIR REGULAR BUSINESS DUTIES.

THE MEMBERS ENTER THE BUILDING FOR THEIR MEETING WEARING THEIR ORDINARY CIVILIAN CLOTHING. IN A SMALL ROOM, THEY CHANGE TO THE BLACK SS UNIFORM WITH VIVID RED SWASTIKA ARMBANDS.

BEFORE A SWASTIKA BANNER AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PAID PARTY AGENTS, THEY MAKE THEIR REPORTS, DISCUSS FUTURE POLICIES AND PLAN THE DISSEMINATION OF NAZI PROPAGANDA IN THE CAPITAL DISTRICT.

ONE NIGHT THEY WERE CARELESS ENOUGH TO LEAVE ONE OF THE BLINDS UP ON A BACK WINDOW. AN ANTI-NAZI AGENT, WHO HAD BEEN ATTEMPTING FOR WEEKS TO GAIN INFORMATION ON THEIR MEETINGS, WATCHED THE ENTIRE PROCEDURE FROM A NEARBY TREE.

BUT EVEN THE VOLUNTEER STORM TROOPERS ARE NOT FREE FROM INTERNAL ESPIONAGE. TWO OF THE ALLEGED "VOLUNTEERS," LATER ON THE SAME DAY, TURNED INTO ANTI-NAZI AGENTS A COMPLETE REPORT ON PLANS MADE AT THIS PARTICULAR MEETING. THEIR STATEMENTS WERE VERIFIED BY THE MAN IN THE TREE WHO HAD BEEN ABLE TO OVERHEAR, THROUGH THE PARTLY OPENED WINDOW, ENOUGH OF THE DISCUSSION TO GIVE HIM AN IDEA OF THE PLANS THAT WERE BEING MADE.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS AGAINST THE NAZI MOVEMENT ARE POLITICAL OR MILITARY REFUGEES WITH SCORES TO SETTLE WITH THE HITLER REGIME. MANY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAVE BEEN BROUGHT OR SENT THERE BY THEIR

1938

30.24-1157

LEADERS FROM COUNTRIES OF CERTAIN REFUGE. MANY ARE FORMER OFFICERS IN THE GERMAN ARMY, WHO FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER LEFT THE REICH TO ENGAGE IN ACTIVITY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

NATURALLY, MANY OF THE WORKERS ON BOTH SIDES ARE KNOWN TO EACH OTHER. ONE PECULIAR SIGHT IN A HOTEL ONE NIGHT WAS TO SEE TWO MEN, AVOWED POLITICAL ENEMIES, OPENLY DISCUSSING THE MERITS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CAMPAIGNS IN PUBLIC.

THE SAME NIGHT THE ROOM OF THE ANTI-NAZI AGENT WAS TURNED UPSIDE DOWN--APPARENTLY BY HIS OPPONENTS SEEKING POLITICAL DOCUMENTS. THE NEXT DAY HE ACCUSED THE MAN WITH WHOM HE HAD BEEN TALKING OF KEEPING HIM ENGAGED IN CONVERSATION WHILE OTHERS WENT THROUGH HIS LUGGAGE. THE CASUAL ANSWER OF THE NAZI CAMPAIGNER WAS MERELY:

"SO WHAT?"

DEC 26 1938

BUT CZECH POLICE, AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE DANGEROUS SITUATION, HAVE ORDERED STRICT SURVEILLANCE OF THE MEN WHO ARE KNOWN TO BE WORKING WITH OR AGAINST THE TWO SIDES.

FROM HOTEL POLICE REPORTS, THEY LIST GUESTS WITH APPARENTLY GERMAN NAMES. SEVERAL NIGHTS LATER THEY NOTIFY THEM THEY WISH TO EXAMINE THEIR PASSPORTS. IF THERE IS SOME DOUBT ABOUT A PERSON'S IDENTITY THE POLICE MAY ASK FOR A PERSONAL INTERVIEW.

BUT MUCH SLIPS BY UNDER THE CURSORY EXAMINATION. AT LEAST THREE OF THE GERMAN AGENTS HAVE DRAGGED OPENLY THAT THEY ARE TRAVELLING UNDER FALSE IDENTITIES--AND SHOWN THE PICTURES IN THEIR PASSPORTS TO PROVE IT!

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE. SENT DEC. 25).

SF432PES

30.24-1157

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, DEC. 25)

DIPLOMATS SEE NEW GERMAN DRIVE TO CONTROL THE UKRAINE, RUSSIA'S FRONT DOOR. (1,500)

BY CHARLES P. NUTTER

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, DEC. 24-(AP)-MANY FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERTS HERE AGREE THAT THE VAST, FABULOUSLY RICH UKRAINE IS NEXT ON CHANCEL-
FOR ADOLF HITLER'S EXPANSION PROGRAM, AND THAT 1939 IS FIXED FOR A NAZI POWER "SQUEEZE PLAY" DWARFING CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN ITS SCOPE, AUDACITY AND REWARD FOR VICTORY.

DEC 25 1938

SOME DIPLOMATS ARE SO CERTAIN OF THE NEXT MOVE NOW THAT THEIR SPECULATION IS CONFINED ONLY TO THE DATE WHEN OPERATIONS WILL BEGIN AND THE "TIMETABLE" FOR THE ATTEMPTED ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED UKRAINE IN A SEPARATE INDEPENDENT STATE DOMINATED ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY BY GERMANY.

THIS STATE WOULD GROW FROM LITTLE AUTONOMOUS RUTHENIA AT THE FAR EASTERN TIP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND WOULD BE CARVED FROM THE SOVIET UNION, POLAND, AND RUMANIA, WITH THE SOVIET UNION, OF COURSE, "CONTRIBUTING" THE GREAT BULK OF THE TERRITORY.

THE CONTROLLED GERMAN PRESS ALREADY HAS BEGUN DISCUSSION OF RUTHENIA AS "THE ACORN FROM WHICH THE MIGHTY OAK OF UKRAINE" WILL GROW. ONE GERMAN PAPER RECENTLY ASSERTED "ONLY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ENTIRE UKRAINE CAN THE PROBLEM OF SELF-DETERMINATION AND INDEPENDENCE OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE (RUTHENIA) BE SOLVED."

THERE ARE OTHER SIGNS: GERMAN NEWSPAPERS NOW ARE ASKING FOR ALL NON-SOVIET UKRAINIANS TO REGISTER IN GERMANY, A UKRAINE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT ALREADY HAS ASKED POLAND FOR RECOGNITION, HUNGARY

1938

IS INCREASING PRESSURE AGAINST RUMANIA FOR LOST WORLD WAR TERRITORIES, GERMANY HAS BEGUN BROADCASTS IN THE UKRAINE LANGUAGE AND DIPLOMATS ARE PAWING OVER THE THUMB-MARKED PAGES OF "MEIN KAMPF" TO SEE WHAT HITLER HAD TO SAY IN THE DAYS WHEN HE WAS LAYING THE GROUNDWORK OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM FROM A PRISON CELL.

THERE THEY FIND THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION, WHICH HITLER NEVER HAS DISAVOWED:

DEC 25 1938

"WE STOP THE PERPETUAL GERMAN MIGRATION TOWARD THE SOUTH AND WEST OF EUROPE AND FIX OUR GAZE ON THE LAND IN THE EAST. WHEN WE TALK OF NEW LANDS IN EUROPE WE ARE BOUND TO THINK FIRST OF RUSSIA AND HER BORDER STATES" THIS IS THE OLD "DRANG NACH OSTEN" OR "DRIVE TO THE EAST" POLICY.

AGAIN IN MEIN KAMPF, HITLER SAID:

"GERMANY WILL BE A WORLD POWER OR NOTHING AT ALL. X X WE BEGIN AGAIN WHERE WE LEFT OFF SIX CENTURIES AGO".

BUT PERHAPS HIS MOST SPECIFIC REFERENCE WAS DELIVERED ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO YEARS AGO AT THE NAZI PARTY CONFERENCE IN NURNBERG, WHEN HE SAID:

"IF THE URALS WITH THEIR INCALCULABLE WEALTH OF RAW MATERIALS, THE RICH FORESTS OF SIBERIA AND THE UNENDING FIELDS OF THE UKRAINE LAY WITHIN GERMANY, UNDER NATIONAL SOCIALIST LEADERSHIP THE COUNTRY WOULD SWIM IN PLENTY."

DEC 25 1938

SOME RETURNING DIPLOMATS AND DIPLOMATIC REPORTS ARRIVING HERE HAVE BROUGHT REPORTS THAT GERMANY WILL GO AFTER THE UKRAINE WITHIN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS, AND EVENTUALLY MEANS TO REESTABLISH THE ALMOST FORGOTTEN PEACE AND TREATY OF BREST LITOVSK WHICH WOULD HAVE GIVEN GERMANY VICTORY IN THE WORLD WAR HAD HER ARMIES NOT COLLAPSED ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

AGAIN HITLER'S TEXTBOOK THROWS MUCH LIGHT ON HOW HE MAY PROCEED. IN IT, HE SAID WITH REFERENCE TO THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND THE BREST-LITOVSK PEACE OF 1918:

"I PLACED THE TWO TREATIES SIDE BY SIDE, COMPARED THEM POINT BY POINT, SHOWED THE POSITIVE BOUNDLESS HUMANITY OF THE ONE IN CONTRAST TO THE INHUMAN CRUELTY OF THE OTHER."

AT BREST-LITOVSK, RUSSIA RENOUNCED SOVEREIGNTY IN FAVOR OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY OVER RUSSIAN POLAND, LITHUANIA, LIVONIA, COURLAND, ESTONIA; MADE GREAT TERRITORIAL GRANTS TO TURKEY; RECOGNIZED THE INDEPENDENCE OF FINLAND, THE UKRAINE AND GEORGIA. THE TREATY WAS ABROGATED BY THE ARMISTICE ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AND FORMALLY ANNULLED AT VERSAILLES. NEVERTHELESS, GERMANY HAS NEVER FORGOTTEN ITS TEMPORARY "VICTORY".

THE UKRAINIANS ARE TODAY THE LARGEST EUROPEAN PEOPLE NO PART OF WHICH ENJOYS COMPLETE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. THE 1937 BRITANNICA YEARBOOK REPORTED "THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BECOME A PROBLEM OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE."

THE GREATER UKRAINE CONSISTS OF ABOUT 45,000,000 PERSONS LIVING IN A ZONE CONSIDERABLY LARGER THAN GERMANY, AND OF VASTLY GREATER WEALTH. IT IS COMPOSED OF ABOUT 37,000,000 UKRAINIANS IN THE SOVIET UKRAINE, ABOUT 6,000,000 IN POLAND, APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 IN RUMANIA AND SOMETHING MORE THAN 500,000 IN RUTHENIA, WHICH IS PART OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

TERRITORIALLY UKRAINIANS OCCUPY NEARLY HALF OF EASTERN POLAND, A LARGE STRIP OF TERRITORY IN NORTHERN RUMANIA AND THE ENTIRE REPUBLIC OF SOVIET UKRAINE, WHERE 20 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE SOVIET UNION LIVES.

1938

30.24-1159

IT IS IMPORTANT TO GRASP THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THIS UKRAINIAN TERRITORY WHICH NOW IS SPLIT UP ACROSS FOUR FRONTIERS, BUT WHICH, IF UNITED, MIGHT PROVIDE GERMANY THE ALL-IMPORTANT CORRIDOR NECESSARY TO REACH THE SOVIET UNION.

GERMANY'S REFUSAL TO PERMIT POLAND AND HUNGARY TO SQUEEZE IN ON RUTHENIA A MONTH AGO TO FIX BETWEEN THEMSELVES A COMMON FRONTIER WAS THE FIRST REAL INTIMATION THAT HITLER AGAIN WAS TAKING AN INTEREST IN THE EAST.

SOME EXPERTS HERE CONTEND THAT THE UKRAINIAN MOVEMENT ALREADY IS ON AND THAT THE "TIMETABLE" HAS BEEN WORKED OUT TO START AROUND FEBRUARY 1 WHEN WINTER BEGINS TO BREAK IN CENTRAL EUROPE. THAT ALSO IS THE DATE FIXED FOR GERMAN COMPLETION OF THE FAMOUS SAIG-FRAID LINE WHICH NEUTRALIZES THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE ON THE RHINE.

THE UKRAINE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT ALREADY IS AFOOT IN POLAND, AND PRESSURE WILL CONTINUE IN THAT DIRECTION. SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVE GERMANY WILL STRONGLY, IF NOT OPENLY, FOSTER THIS MOVEMENT IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE, AND MAY IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, WHEN THE BACKGROUND HAS BEEN PREPARED, SUPPORT IT WITH AN UNQUESTIONED SHOW OF FORCE AGAINST POLAND.

SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TACTICS, MEANWHILE, MAY BE EMPLOYED AGAINST RUMANIA, WITH HUNGARY THERE JOINING THE REICH AS AN ALLEY TO REGAIN OLD WORLD-WAR TERRITORY. THIS PRESSURE WOULD BECOME IRRESTIBLE IN THE COURSE OF TIME, IT MIGHT ONLY BE MET WITH CAPITULATION OR WAR. THE OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE GERMANY WILL GET ITS CORRIDOR UP TO THE SOVIET FRONTIER WITHOUT BLOODSHED, DESPITE THE PRESENT ASSURANCES FROM RUMANIA, POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION THAT THEY WILL FIGHT.

30.24-1159

THE UKRAINE IS BY FAR THE RICHEST TERRITORY OF ALL RUSSIA. ITS VAST STEPPES PRODUCE THE BULK OF RUSSIA'S CORN AND WHEAT. ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE COAL IN THE SOVIET UNION IS PRODUCED THERE, 65 PER CENT OF THE PIG IRON, 50 PER CENT OF THE STEEL, TWO-THIRDS OF ALL THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, 80 PER CENT OF THE SUGAR, MOST OF THE ALUMINUM, COPPER, MANGANESE AND MANY OTHER ESSENTIAL MINERALS.

UNTIL BOULDER DAM WAS COMPLETED, THE WORLD'S LARGEST HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT WAS LOCATED AT DNEPROGES, ON THE GREAT DNIEPER RIVER. THE LAND ABOUNDS IN UNDEVELOPED NATURAL RESOURCES; IT IS THE "BREAD-BASKET OF RUSSIA" AND AS SUCH SUFFERED MOST HEAVILY UNDER THE BOLSHEVIK "KULAK LIQUIDATION" WHICH LEFT SORES OF DISAFFECTION THERE AGAINST THE COMMUNIST REGIME.

THE UKRAINIANS OFTEN ARE CALLED "LITTLE RUSSIANS". THEY CONSIDER THEMSELVES THE REAL RUSSIANS, FOR IT WAS THERE THAT VLADIMIR THE GREAT FIRST BEGAN THE COALITION OF STATES THAT BECAME RUSSIA. THE UKRAINE WAS OVERRUN IN THE 13TH AND 14TH CENTURIES BY MONGOLS AND TARTARS WHICH LEFT IT HELPLESS TO DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST LATER DOMINATION BY LITHUANIA, POLAND, AUSTRIA AND FINALLY RUSSIA. RUSSIA FINALLY OBTAINED CONTROL OF THE WHOLE AREA IN 1796, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GALICIA. THAT WENT TO USTRIA AND REMAINED HERS UNTIL VERSAILLES GAVE THE ZONE TO POLAND.

THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND IDEALOGY IS NON-RUSSIAN; THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN A HOTBED OF OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM, AND IT IS ONE OF THE MOST ADVANCED AREAS IN RUSSIA. ITS RESOURCES WOULD ABSORB RUSSIAN OR GERMAN ENERGY FOR A CENTURY. IT IS THE HOME OF THE FIERCE COSSACKS WHO HAVE NO LOVE OF MOSCOW; THE UKRAINE RE-

CEIVED THE BULK OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION OF THE FIRST AND SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLANS OF THE SOVIET UNION, DURING WHICH THE LAND WAS OVERRUN WITH GERMAN ENGINEERS INSTALLING GREAT PLANTS THERE.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, SENT DEC. 18)

AJ1038PES

Jews Ask League to Halt Persecution in Danzig

Accuse Free City Government of Organizing Pogrom

GENEVA, Dec. 26 (AP).—The executive committee of the World Jewish Congress today accused the government of the Free City of Danzig of organizing a pogrom to drive Jews out of the Nazified Free City. The accusation was made in a telegram to the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France, Sweden and members of the League of Nations Committee of Experts on Danzig Affairs.

The message demanded that the League committee take energetic steps to end the persecution of Danzig Jews. As the League guarantees the Free City's constitution, which includes a clause promising equality of rights to all citizens.

(Under the Treaty of Versailles, the former German city of Danzig was established as a Free City under League of Nations protection.)

According to an official Hungarian account, Slovaks of Nagysurany, a manufacturing center with large sugar-beet refineries, had been demonstrating for several days in front of the Hungarian gendarmerie station. Several of these demonstrations followed Christmas masses attended by large groups of Slovaks.

The crowds finally became so menacing, the gendarmes reported, that it was necessary to fire to prevent the storming of the headquarters. The Hungarian official report said:

"This regrettable incident was due to Slovak agitation directed from the Slovak city of Nitra. Pamphlets in the hands of Hungarian authorities clearly show the source of this effort to arouse dissatisfaction in border Hungarian communities."

PRAGUE, Dec. 27 (AP).—Czech accounts of the disorders in Nagysurany say the trouble began Christmas Eve when Slovak worshippers

EUROPE HARDENS ATTITUDE TOWARD DICTATOR STATES

Many Officials Believe Only War Defeat or Collapse Can Stop Hitler

DEC 29 1938

Associated Press Foreign Affairs

Writer: 30-74

LONDON, December 28.—There are many indications that at least

Hope Only for Delay

Advocates of a policy of appeasement clung to the last to the idea that they could bargain with Hitler. I understand, however, this hope has been abandoned very generally and it now is agreed that the only value of such an approach to Berlin is to postpone an ultimate reckoning. That pretty well sums up the sentiment with which England entered the Christmas holidays.

The last few days have seen a series of widely separated coincidences, if they are coincidences, giving expression to this feeling regarding the uselessness of dickerings with Berlin.

The United States has, of course, figured prominently in this and has attracted great attention on this side of the Atlantic. There was Secretary Ickes' condemnation of Nazism and the State Department's sensational backing up of his speech.

Senator King Quoted

regime was the bad economic situation in the fatherland.

RESENT BOASTS ON SPAIN

Britons Say Chamberlain Will Ask Mussolini to Desist

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP).—Persons close to the government indicated tonight that when British Minister

Neville Chamberlain goes to Rome Jan. 11 he personally will ask Premier Benito Mussolini to stop boasting about Italian intervention in the Spanish civil war.

The sudden and effective reappearance of Italian Blackshirts in the van of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Catalonian offensive and glorification of their exploits by the controlled Italian press have annoyed British officials.

Therefore, it was said in informed quarters, the Prime Minister will tell Signor Mussolini that these events, together with his recent crescendo of agitation in the Mediterranean, are contrary to the letter and spirit of both the European agreement for non-intervention in Spain and the Anglo-Italian accord on Mediterranean and Spanish questions that came into force Nov. 16.

In official circles it is freely admitted that Mr. Chamberlain and especially his Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, are embarrassed by the Fascist clamor for French territory.

As yet there is no indication that Mr. Chamberlain's Rome visit will be canceled. However, any serious incident between the French and Italians might lead to that.

The Foreign Office received a detailed report from the British Embassy in Paris on movements of French and Italian troops today, and the French Chargé d'Affaires called at the Foreign Office to state his government's position.

Despite the rapidity of the Insurgent drive in Catalonia, the official view here is that it is not the decisive attack. It is suggested that General Franco staged the offensive before he was quite ready in the hope of influencing the Chamberlain-Mussolini talks in Rome.

Mr. Chamberlain, however, is expected to tell Signor Mussolini that he expects him to withdraw more troops from Spain and that he cannot count on British neutrality in case of serious French-Italian trouble in Africa.

SOVIET JOURNAL CALLS UKRAINE STIR A SCREEN

Says Germany Tries To

Hide Italy's Designs On French Tunisia

Warns Move On Russian Area Will Provoke A

"Terrible Blow"

DEC 29 1938

[By the Associated Press]

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.—An authoritative Soviet journal declared today that one of German ambitions concerning the Russian Ukraine was merely a German-made smoke screen to hide the totalitarian powers' real designs elsewhere, notably in French Tunisia.

The Journal de Moscou, French-language newspaper which frequently reflects the Moscow Foreign Office's views, said that the sudden emphasis on the Ukrainian question was not worrying Soviet statesmen.

Sees Attack On Tunisia

It asserted that the idea seemed to be to concentrate European attention on the Ukraine issue and "prepare meanwhile an Italian attack on Tunisia."

"The Soviet Ukraine is in fact one of the most flourishing republics of the Soviet Union, a powerful and impregnable fortress of socialism," the Journal said.

"Any responsible statesman will understand that to attempt to realize the pretensions cherished in the Fascist espionage services on the Soviet Ukraine would be to provoke war and expose the conspirators to a terrible blow."

Play Pictures Struggle

The Ukrainian question has come to the fore because of agitation by Ukrainians in Poland and the Carpatho-Ukrainian province of Czech-Slovakia for autonomy and suggestions aired in the German press for a Ukrainian nation uniting some 40,000,000 Ukrainians under German domination. The Russian Ukraine was to be included.

Play Shows Ukraine Liberation

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP).—A new play just opened here, "Bogdan Khmelnytsky" by A. E. Kornienuk, pictures the struggle of the Ukrainian people for independence from Poland in the seventeenth century. The play is intended to show how the devoted loyalty of the people enabled a Ukrainian leader with a few troops to defeat powerful Polish forces. Russia sympathizes with the struggling Ukrainians and sends help. The outcome is the union of the Ukraine with Russia.

JEWS FLEE DANZIG BEFORE ANSCHLUSS

DANZIG, Dec. 28 (AP).—Jews are emigrating from Danzig in increasing numbers in anticipation of the Free City's union with Germany, which they consider inevitable.

Anti-Semitic laws patterned after those of Germany are being adopted by the Nazi-dominated Government and are spurring the Jewish exodus. Up to the present, Nazi authorities assert, Jews are permitted to take their wealth with them when emigrating from Danzig in contrast to the rigorous restrictions in Germany.

ANTI-POLISH ACT PROTESTED

Warsaw Sends Third Note To Czecho-Slovak Government

WARSAW, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Polish Minister, Casimir Papee, presented the third protest within a fortnight today to the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Office charging anti-Polish activities on the Czech frontier. Papee said unknown persons tore the Polish eagle from the doorway of the Polish consulate at Morava Ostrava.

Previous Polish protests December 19 and 23 concerned alleged Czech military activities along the border and anti-Polish propaganda broadcast from Prague.

TWO SLOVAKS KILLED BY HUNGARIAN POLICE

Others Wounded at Nagysurany, a Town Ceded to Budapest

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 27 (AP).—One man was shot to death and several persons were injured today when Hungarian gendarmes fired into a crowd of Slovaks who were demonstrating for the return of the Hungarian border city of Nagysurany to Czecho-Slovakia.

Nagysurany, 55 miles east of Bratislava, was included in the 4,875 square miles that Czecho-Slovakia ceded to Hungary last month.

insisted that midnight mass should be read in Slovak and became unruly when the demand was refused. Hungarian gendarmes then dispersed the Slovaks at bayonet point, severely wounding three and arresting several, it is said.

The dispatches said more serious clashes occurred Christmas Day, when church authorities ordered the Slovaks' renewed demands. This time gendarmes fired into the crowd, killing a farmer and a little girl and wounding four persons severely. Some with less serious injuries were said to have fled across the border to Nitra, where they were put in a hospital.

Europe has reached a turning point in the relations between the totalitarians (especially Nazidom) and the democracies—a decided hardening of democratic sentiment against further concessions to threats.

The last few weeks have seen a revulsion of feeling in both Britain and France toward more surrenders. This feeling applies both to governments and general public. The change is impelled by the conclusion that further bargaining is futile.

I am in a position to state with assurance that many officials of the democracies have adopted the view that Hitler's mind is so inflexibly fixed on his program of empire building that nothing will stop him short of defeat in war or the collapse of his regime.

Now we have Senator King's statement that (as he was quoted here) "an economic boycott by the United States and the other great democratic nations would strike him (Hitler) where he is most vulnerable."

Foreign Minister Bonnet of France has repeated his "not one inch" of territory to Italy, and French Premier Leon Blum, a minded Socialist, has de-

clared that "peace efforts through constant concessions are useless and dangerous."

Senator King's statement regarding a boycott has been prominently displayed in the London press. He is not alone in his view. In the tour of Europe, which I am just concluding, I have heard many observers and statesmen say that the greatest single danger to the Nazi

DANZIG-28-
REPORTS PUBLISHED ABROAD THAT ADOLF HITLER WOULD VISIT DANZIG
SOON WERE NOT CONFIRMED HERE. OFFICIALS POINTED OUT THAT HITLER
WOULD COME ONLY IF DANZIG--FORMERLY GERMAN--WERE AGAIN PART OF THE
REICH. THEY ADDED THAT ANSCHLUSS WAS NOT CONTEMPLATED AT PRESENT.
HOWEVER, IN POLITICAL CIRCLES IT WAS EXPECTED THAT A NEW YEAR
MESSAGE FROM THE FREE CITY'S NAZI LEADERSHIP MIGHT INDICATE A LIKELY
DATE FOR DANZIG'S RETURN TO THE REICH.

30.24-1161
DEC 29 1938

HF916AES

WARSAW-28-
ABOUT 300 CZECHS HAVE BEEN EXPELLED RECENTLY FROM TESCHEN AND
RETURNED TO POLAND BY CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AFTER THE MUNICH ACCORD, AS
A REPRISAL FOR ALLEGED ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY CZECH ARMED BANDS.
CZECHS HAVE BEEN WARNED THAT EACH FURTHER ACT OF TERRORISM WILL
BE FOLLOWED BY EXPULSION OF 100 MORE CZECHS.

DEC 29 1938

BUDAPEST, DEC 28-(AP)-CZECHO-SLOVAKIA PROTESTED
TO HUNGARY TODAY AGAINST THE SLAYING OF A SLOVAK IN AN HUNGARIAN
BORDER CITY YESTERDAY. THE PROTEST WAS RECEIVED COOLLY.

THE SLOVAK WAS SHOT AS HUNGARIAN DEPUTIES FIRED INTO A CROWD
DEMONSTRATING FOR RETURN OF THE TOWN OF NAGYSURANY, CEDED TO
HUNGARY BY CZECHO-SLOVAKIA UNDER THE NOV. 2 AGREEMENT.

HUNGARY'S RESPONSE TO TODAY'S PROTEST WAS TO REQUEST OF CZECHO-
SLOVAKIA AN EXPLANATION OF ALLEGED AGITATION WITHIN SLOVAKIA FOR
RESTORATION OF NUMEROUS COMMUNITIES CEDED TO HUNGARY UNDER THE
VIENNA AGREEMENT.

DEC 29 1938

DR. VOENLE OF THE HUNGARIAN FOREIGN OFFICE EXPRESSED THE HOPE
BORDER INCIDENTS WOULD NOT BE REPEATED, ADDING HE WAS CERTAIN
THEY WOULD NOT BE "IF HUNGARY WERE NOT DISTURBED FROM ABROAD."

PTOSFES

CZECH PAPER, CRITIC OF HITLER, TO CLOSE

Official Organ Printed In Ger-
man Being Suspended.

DEC 30 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, Dec. 29—
The *Prager Presse*, German language
publication of the Czecho-Slovak For-
eign Office founded by former Presi-
dent Benes in 1920, is to cease publi-
cation on Saturday, Dec. 31.

Reliable informants said discontinu-
ance followed naturally under the pro-
gram of reorganization of the new
Czecho-Slovak Government. +33.33

Penal Move Denied

Official sources denied a report the
action was to punish the editor, *Wolfgang Brettholz*, for opposition to Chan-
cellor Hitler and Konrad Henlein, the
Sudeten Nazi leader, before Germany
absorbed Czecho-Slovak Sudetenland.

Most members of the newspaper staff
are Czecho-Slovak citizens. Since its
founding the publication had been ac-
cepted as the voice of the Foreign Of-
fice. The *Prager Tageblatt*, also in the
German language, now is expected to
take its place.

Czech Editor Seeks Refuge In America

New York, Dec. 29 (A.P.)—The German-
American Writers' Association an-
nounced today it had received a re-
quest from *Wolfgang Brettholz*, dis-
tinguished editor of the *Prager Presse*,
asking its aid in gaining admission to
the United States. 50.24

Although dispatches from Prague
quoted official sources as saying no
punishment would be dealt Brettholz,
his former associates here said he had
incurred the wrath of Nazi Germany
because he obtained secret documents
of the Nazi movement in Czecho-Slo-
vakia and exposed payments made by
Hitler to Konrad Henlein. +33.33

The association here, which has aid-
ed about twenty-five Czecho-Slovak
Austrian and German writers to enter
the United States, is seeking an affi-
davit for Brettholz in order that he
may emigrate temporarily. Otherwise
they fear he may be deported to Ger-
many and be placed in a concentration
camp.

Brettholz is 42 and is a Christian,
although his friends said they doubted
whether he was "purely Aryan." His
wife is Aryan.

Before Hitler rose to power, Brett-
holz wrote editorials for the *Prager*
Tageblatt, the democratic organ under
the republic. In Prague he wrote for
the *Presse* and for a German news-
paper in Basel, Switzerland.

The *Prager Tageblatt* was formerly
directed by Rudolf Thomas, who com-
mitted suicide the day after the Mu-
nich pact was announced.

ment had been obliged to steer and
that the wearing of the swastika still
was officially banned.

He complained that the "old spirit"
was still rampant in many sections of
the population and laid the blame to
Jews "who are beginning to get fresh
again."

DEC 30 1938
Czechs To Investigate
Polish Border Incident

Goering Paper Tells Czechs How They Must Behave In '39

DEC 30 1938
Republic Expected To Accept Domination Of Big
Neighbor In New Year, Article Says

Berlin, Dec. 29—The *National Zei-
tung* of Essen, Field Marshal Hermann
Wilhelm Goering's newspaper, pre-
pared for publication tomorrow an
article on how Nazidom expects
Czecho-Slovakia to behave in 1939.

The article was written by Ernst
Kundt, member of the Czecho-Slovak
Parliament and right-hand man of
Konrad Henlein, Reich Commissioner
for Sudetenland. 50.24

Without mincing words, Kundt de-
clared the Czechs, "situated as they
are, virtually surrounded by the
Reich, cannot expect to continue to
exist except as part of their big neigh-
bor's economic system."

Takes Crack At Jews

"Neither Jews in New York and
London nor Moscow propaganda can
help them. Germany can."

He advised Czechs to realize quickly
that "Germans must not be regarded
as an alien element within the re-
public, but as destined by natural law
to form a bridge with Germanism out-
side its borders."

"The German element in Czecho-
Slovakia does not consider itself a
minority although it numbers less
than a half million. (The Sudeten Ger-
man minority absorbed by Germany
was estimated at 3,500,000.)

Part Of Hitler's Party

"The element insists on being con-
sidered members of the great national
socialist community under Adolf Hit-

er whether they live in Prague, Brno
or elsewhere.

Kundt expressed disappointment
that not all Czechs had accepted joy-
fully the new course their Govern-

Warsaw, Dec. 29 (A.P.)—The Czecho-
Slovak Government promised an im-
mediate investigation today of Czecho-
Slovak-Polish frontier incidents which
prompted four protests by the Warsaw
Government. 50.24

A communique said Casimir Pappe,
Polish Minister to Prague, had re-
ceived assurances that a police inspec-
tor had been sent to the frontier to
make a thorough study of the inci-
dents, which were regarded as of a
local nature.

The most recent incident was re-
ported in the semi-official newspaper
Gazeta Polska, which charged that
two Polish frontier guards were
wounded gravely by hand grenades
and machine guns fired from the
Czecho-Slovak side of the border op-
posite Freistadt.

WARSAW, Dec. 29 (A. P.).—The
semi-official newspaper *Gazeta*
Polska today reported a new bor-
der incident in the Teschen terri-
tory which Poland recently ac-
quired from dismembered Czecho-
slovakia. 50.24

It charged that hand grenades
and machine-guns fired from the
Czechoslovak side gravely wounded
two Polish frontier guards and a
Polish policeman at Freistadt, on
the Polish side of the frontier.

HUNGARY MAY GET YUGOSLAVIA LAND

DEC 30 1938
Ciano's Visit To Belgrade
Seen As Move For New
Border Deal

Italy Reported Willing To Give Up Port If Nation Alters Boundary

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Dec. 29.—The possibility of another change in the map of Europe, involving Italy, Hungary and Yugoslavia, was discussed tonight with the announcement that Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, would arrive January 19 on an official visit.

Among diplomats it was said that Yugoslavia was being won over to the idea of making a "symbolical cession" of a few border villages to Hungary.

For this, Hungary would be expected to give up forever her persistent demands for territorial revision at the expense of Yugoslavia.

Port For Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia would be compensated further by receiving from Italy the Adriatic port of Zara, perched on Yugoslavia's Dalmatian coast without any land connection with other Italian territory.

Italy's gain from this double shift, diplomats believe, would be close political and economic cooperation with Yugoslavia and Hungary, perhaps based on a Yugoslav-Hungarian pact, which Italy regards as essential to the peaceful adjustment of many problems which disturb the Balkans.

The official announcement said Ciano would be the guest for two or three days of Premier Milan Stoyadinovich. The Premier has arranged a hunting party on a Government estate formerly belonging to the Hapsburg Archduke Friedrich at Belye on the Hungarian border. Hungarians are expected to join the party.

Italy Seen Mediator

Such details lent color to belief that Italy was playing the role of mediator between Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Informed persons said that should Yugoslavia be persuaded to make the "symbolical cession" to Hungary it probably would be the community of Senta, largely populated by Hungarians, south of Szeged.

It was pointed out that Italy, if sure of lasting Yugoslav friendship in return, could well afford to give up Zara, a city of 20,000, without depriving herself of anything essential.

It was taken for granted that any Yugoslav-Hungarian accord would be under influence of the Rome-Berlin axis, but dominated more by Rome than Berlin. Also such an accord was envisaged as an instrument of Italian influence of southeastern Europe.

RUSSIA WELDING UKRAINE RING

Swift Moves Reported to Protect Rich Province.

BORDER CLAIMS ADJUSTED

Soviets Making Friends With All States Along Frontiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (A. P.).—In diplomatic circles here note is being taken of several swift steps by the Soviet Union to protect the Ukraine, which observers believe will become the European trouble spot of 1939.

These include speeding up of Soviet defenses within the Ukraine proper, further purging of malcontent elements there, eliminating border differences with neighboring States, and closing an Italian consulate in Odessa. The Soviets suspected that the consulate devoted more attention to political than to commercial affairs.

Only this week the Soviet Government reached an agreement with Finland over long-standing border problems. It recently has concluded a new trade agreement with Poland. Reports to Washington are that the Soviets are busy working out problems with all border States through which Germany might try to bring pressure for the establishment of a united Ukraine republic.

Hitler Has Served Notice.

Chancellor Hitler referred to Russia as the land for German expansion in his book "Mein Kampf" and again in a 1936 speech.

The Soviet Government already had prepared formidable defenses along the Ukraine-Polish frontier and recent reports have been that work was intensified after the Munich agreement of last September.

German and Japanese consulates in the Ukraine were closed after the sensational charges in recent Moscow trials that those governments were plotting with counter-revolutionaries for separation of the Ukraine territory, the richest in the entire Soviet union.

The Soviets brought pressure on all governments to centralize their consular activities in Moscow. No American consulates ever were opened. The British Government recently closed its consulate in Leningrad and other German and Japanese consulates in European Russia were abolished.

Secession Constitutional.

Observers here believe the German push on the Ukraine, if it materializes, will take the form of covert or open support of a Ukrainian independence movement. This might hinge on a little known provision of the Soviet constitution, which grants any constituent republic, such as the Ukraine, the right to secede from the union.

Despite this provision, however, the Kremlin has dealt with an iron hand with separatist groups.

Reports to Washington say the Soviet Government is busy improving its communications with the frontier zone and strengthening vast fortifications and underground stores there.

Fascists in Rome Angry Over French Refusal to Let Britain Mediate.

DEC 31 1938

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 30 (A. P.).

In Vatican circles it was said today that Pope Pius would recommend that Europe settle its problems without war when he receives Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax of Great Britain during their Rome visit in January.

Beyond expressing his hope for peace, they said, the Holy Father

Prince of Wales, visited Pope Benedict and his grandfather, Edward VII, called on Pope Leo XIII.

Warm Farewell Given to Masaryk

LONDON, Dec. 29 (A. P.).

Masaryk, son of the founder of Czechoslovakia, and former Minister to Great Britain, received a warm farewell at Waterloo station today as he left to board the liner Washington for the United States. M. Masaryk expects to make a three-month tour of the United States, speaking on behalf of democracy. "I like the name of this ship," he said. "Washington would have understood what we are trying to do."

The protest threatened expulsion of Danzig citizens from Poland.

Warsaw newspapers charged that Germany had been sending Jews with Polish passports into Danzig and that the Free City's Nazi-dominated government then sent them to Poland.

The situation was described as similar to that between Germany and Poland early in November, when thousands of Polish Jews were expelled. Poland retaliated and the expulsions ceased.

The press said that between 60,000 and 70,000 Jews had returned to Poland during 1938, coming in four waves. The first followed the an-

LONDON, DEC 29-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN DECLARED TODAY THAT

BRITAIN "WILL NOT MAKE CONCESSIONS TO FORCE IN DEALING WITH OTHER NATIONS."

THE PRIME MINISTER, WHO EXPECTS TO VISIT PREMIER MUSSOLINI IN ROME JAN. 11 TO 14, WROTE IN A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO "HOME AND EMPIRE," CONSERVATIVE PARTY PUBLICATION:

"OUR ARMED STRENGTH ENABLES US TO SAY IN THE COUNCILS OF THE NATIONS THAT, SEEKING FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL PEOPLES, WE SHALL MEET THEM IN A SPIRIT OF REASONABLENESS AND FAIR DEALING BUT WILL NOT MAKE CONCESSIONS TO FORCE."

DEFENDING THE GOVERNMENT'S REARMAMENT PROGRAM, HE SAID, "WE ARE TODAY IN A POSITION, SHOULD THE NEED ARISE, TO DISCHARGE OUR OBLIGATIONS TO OUR ALLIES, THE EMPIRE AND OURSELVES."

CHAMBERLAIN TO HEAR PEACE PLEA BY POPE

DEC 31 1938
Pontiff to Urge Nations Settle Their Problems Without War.

MEETING SET FOR JAN. 13

probably would refrain from talking politics during the audience, which is scheduled for January 13.

In Vatican circles there was mentioned today the Pope's radio broadcast during the Czechoslovak crisis last September in which he called for prayers that God would "sustain in those who govern confidence in pacific ways of faithful negotiations and lasting agreements."

In connection with Mr. Chamberlain's call at the Vatican it was recalled that British statesmen in recent years have rarely failed to see the Pope. The Earl of Perth, as Ambassador to Italy and before that as Secretary-General to the League of Nations, was received in audience by Pope Pius, as was King George V after the world war. The Duke of Windsor, as

POLES HIT OUSTER OF JEWS BY DANZIG

Threaten to Retaliate by Expelling Citizens of Free City

WARSAW, Dec. 30 (A. P.).—The Polish Commissioner in Danzig protested today to the Free City government against the expulsion from Danzig of Jews bearing Polish passports.

annexation of Austria by Germany, the second German's occupation of the Sudetenland, the third the German expulsions of last month and the fourth was by way of Danzig.

REPORTS WERE CURRENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS MAKING PLANS FOR MASS JEWISH EMIGRATION SIMILAR TO THOSE UNDER CONSIDERATION IN GERMANY. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WOULD NOT COMMENT, BUT A PROPOSAL FOR A FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT, BASED ON AN INTERNATIONAL LOAN TO BE REDEMPTED BY INCREASED POLISH EXPORTS, WAS SAID TO BE UNDER STUDY.

ETI002A05

1938

30.24-1163

30.24-1163

(GERMANY'S EXPULSION OF POLISH JEWS LED TO THE WAVE OF ANTI-JEWISH VIOLENCE THAT SWEEPED THE REICH NOV. 10. AMONG THOSE EXPELLED WERE THE PARENTS OF 17-YEAR-OLD HERSCHEL GRINSZPAN, WHO SHOT AND KILLED ERNST VON RATH, SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN PARIS. THE NOV. 10 OUT-BREAK WAS DESCRIBED AS VENGEANCE FOR VON RATH'S DEATH NOV. 9.)

DEC 31 1938

ME934AES

DANZIG, Dec. 30 (AP).—Although this Nazi-dominated city is steadily adopting racial laws similar to those of Germany, its economic restrictions on Jews have not gone as far as those of the Reich.

In order to protect its foreign trade, which means economic life or death for Danzig, the Free City government has given fifty Jewish export and import firms assurances

that their business activities would not be molested.

A spokesman for the Danzig National Bank said Danzig is doing everything within its ability to facilitate Jewish emigration and the prospect of early reunion of the Free City with Germany is spurring the exodus.

THE BANK SPOKESMAN POINTED OUT THAT EVERY WEALTHY JEW EMIGRATING FROM DANZIG IS ABLE TO TAKE WITH HIM A LUMP SUM OF 1,000 BRITISH POUNDS (\$5,000). LATER THE NATIONAL BANK WILL TRANSFER THE REMAINDER OF SUCH EMIGRANTS' FORTUNES AT THE RATE OF 10,000 DANZIG GULDERS (ABOUT \$1,900) SEMI-ANNUALLY, THE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED.

31 1938

BEGINNING NOV. 23 THE DANZIG GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED A NUMBER OF DECREES SIMILAR TO THE 1935 NUERNBERG "RACIAL PURITY" LAWS OF ADOLF HITLER.

DEC 31 1938

FULL JEWS HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN TO MARRY EITHER HALF-JEWS OR NON-JEWS. DIVORCE IN MIXED MARRIAGES HAS BEEN MADE EASY. ALL ONE PARTNER HAS TO DO TO OBTAIN A DIVORCE IS TO PROVE THAT THE OTHER IS A JEW, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THIS FACT WAS KNOWN WHEN THE MARRIAGE TOOK PLACE.

JEWISH DOCTORS HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED THAT THEY MUST QUIT PRACTISING AFTER DEC. 31. THERE ARE 28 JEWISH DOCTORS HERE. HOWEVER, TWO OF THEM HAVE BEEN LICENSED TO TREAT THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, WHICH NUMBERS 2,030 DANZIG JEWS AND 6,240 FOREIGN JEWS.

QQ1092AES

AMS NIGHT LEAD JEWS "BUDGET"

WARSAW, DEC. 30-(AP)—GERMANY AND POLAND WERE ENTANGLED ANEW TODAY OVER MIDDLE EUROPE'S HAPLESS JEWS.

30.24

THE POLISH COMMISSIONER IN THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG PROTESTED AGAINST EXPULSION FROM DANZIG OF JEWS BEARING POLISH PASSPORTS AND THREATENED EXPULSION OF DANZIG CITIZENS FROM POLAND UNLESS THE ACTION WAS HALTED.

DEC 31 1938

THE POLISH PRESS CHARGED GERMANY WAS "DUMPING" JEWS INTO POLAND THROUGH DANZIG WITH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE FREE CITY'S NAZI GOVERNMENT. THE PROTEST AS PUBLISHED HERE, HOWEVER, DID NOT MENTION THIS.

(DANZIG FREE CITY, 754 SQUARE MILES, IS A BALTIC PORT, FORMERLY PART OF GERMANY. IT WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND PLACED UNDER PROTECTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. DANZIG IS THE CHIEF OUTLET FOR POLISH COMMERCE AND IS WITHIN THE POLISH CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

(WITH THE RISE OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM AMONG DANZIG'S PREDOMINANTLY GERMAN POPULATION OF 407,000, MANY NAZIS IN BERLIN REGARD GERMAN ANNEXATION OF THE FREE CITY AS PRACTICALLY AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.)

(MORE)

UNRECORDED

NEWS CORRECTION

WARSAW--IN NIGHT LEAD JEWS, FOURTH GRAPH BEGINNING "(DANZIG FREE CITY X X X" READ: "DANZIG RANKS SECOND TO GDYNIA AS AN OUTLET X X X IN PLACE OF "DANZIG IS THE CHIEF OUTLET X X X

(THE A.P.)

DEC 31 1938

P410PES

1938

ANS-WARSAN, FIRST ADD NITE LEAD JEWS.

X X X ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

THE POLISH PRESS CHARGED THAT "A GROUP" OF POLISH JEWS WHO HAD RESIDED IN GERMANY WAS SENT TO DANZIG AND THEN PUSHED ACROSS THE BORDER INTO POLAND.

THIS WAS REPRESENTED AS AN AFTERMATH OF GERMANY'S ROUNDUP OF POLISH JEWS IN NOVEMBER AND THEIR HURRIED TRANSPORTATION TO THE POLISH BORDER WHICH IN TURN WAS A FACTOR IN THE DEATH NOV.9 OF ERNST VOM RATH, SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN PARIS.

VOM RATH WAS SHOT BY 17-YEAR-OLD HERSCHEL GRYNZSPAN, A POLISH JEW, WHO AT FIRST DESCRIBED HIS ACT AS VENGEANCE FOR HIS PEOPLE, AND THE NOV.10 OUTBREAK OF ANTI-JEWISH VIOLENCE IN GERMANY WAS DESCRIBED AS VENGEANCE FOR VOM RATH'S DEATH.

GERMANY DEFENDED THE NOVEMBER ROUNDUP OF POLISH JEWS ON THE GROUNDS THAT POLAND HAD DECIDED TO CANCEL THE PASSPORTS OF JEWISH NATIONALS WHO HAD RESIDED ABROAD FOR A LONG TIME.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES SAID THEY FEARED THEY WOULD BE SADDLED WITH THOUSANDS OF JEWS WITHOUT A COUNTRY THROUGH THAT CANCELLATION.

THOUSANDS OF JEWS WERE STALLED AT THE POLISH-GERMAN FRONTIER AT THAT TIME. THEY WERE IN A MISERABLE CONDITION, BARRED FROM ENTERING POLAND AND BARRED FROM TURNING BACK.

THE TWO NATIONS AGREED TO NEGOTIATE THE MATTER, BUT THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE BROKEN OFF AFTER THREE DAYS WITHOUT DISPOSING OF THOSE STRANDED ALONG THE BORDER. THEIR NUMBER IS NOT KNOWN.

PRESUMABLY SOME OF THE JEWS ROUNDED UP IN NOVEMBER WERE TAKEN TO DANZIG AND SENT INTO POLAND.

WM346PES

Lithuanian Yields to Memel

KAUNAS, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Lithuanian Cabinet bowed today to the demands of the pro-Nazi Memel authorities for ousting of Lithuanian state police from the autonomous former German territory.

The Cabinet also decreed that Memellanders must be given preference in filling government offices in Memel.

The Memel administration refused to recognize the Lithuanian police after Memel Germans had turned the Diet elections of December 11 into a virtual "back to the Reich" plebiscite. Germans won twenty-five of the twenty-nine seats in the Diet.

444 - Kaunas - Dec 31

TO BE OF THE 20 YEARS IN THE DEER. (THE 1,099-SQUARE-MILE MEMEL AREA WAS GERMAN BEFORE THE WORLD WAR, WAS OCCUPIED BY THE LITHUANIANS AFTER THE PEACE AND WAS AWARDED TO LITHUANIA BY THE ALLIED POWERS IN 1923.)

ME&KZ941AKS

PRAGUE, DEC.30-(AP)-THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA TODAY STRUCK FROM THEIR LISTS 1,450 DOCTORS, ALL BUT 16 OF WHOM ARE JEWISH. THIS ACTION, EFFECTIVE JAN.1, WAS TAKEN BY THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' HEALTH GROUP AND THE SICK FUND ASSOCIATIONS FOR RAILWAY AND POST OFFERS.

WM217PES

DEC 31 1938

x 53

PRAGUE, DEC.30-(AP)-TWO GERMAN NEWSPAPERS, INCLUDING BOHEMIA, OLDEST GERMAN LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, WILL CEASE PUBLICATION TOMORROW. BOHEMIA IS 111 YEARS OLD. THE OTHER IS THE PRAGER AXENDBLATT.

DEC 31 1938

30.24

OUT OF NINE GERMAN DAILIES IN PRAGUE ONLY THE FORMERLY INDEPENDENT PRAGER TAGBLATT REMAINS AND IT IS TO BE A GOVERNMENT MOUTHPIECE.

IN ALL CZECHO-SLOVAKIA ONLY FOUR DAILIES IN GERMAN REMAIN. BESIDES THE PRAGER TAGBLATT, THEY ARE THE TAGESBOTE OF BRNO, GRENZBOTE OF BRATISLAVA AND MORGENZEITUNG OF MACHNISCHE-OSTRAU.

x 53

WM202PES

Hitler Sets Appeasement As His 'One Wish' for '39

Message Calls 1938 Reich's 'Year of Greatest Harvest'

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Dec. 30 (P).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler termed 1938 the "year of the richest harvest in our history" in a New Year message to the nation made public tonight.

At the same time, the Fuehrer of expanded Germany set as tasks for the nation during 1939 continuance of Nazi education of the German people, strengthening of the army and execution of the four-year plan (for economic self-sufficiency).

In foreign affairs, he said, "Germany's course has been decided and fixed. The obligations which arise out of our friendship for Fascist Italy are clear and unbreakable."

The message, released through the Deutsches Nachrichtenburo, the official news agency, made clear that Germany's course was "stipulated" by the anti-Communism pact with Italy and Japan and added: "But we have only one wish—that we may succeed also in the coming year to contribute to the general appeasement of the world."

Hitler said Germany's greatest foreign political problem had been solved and expressed gratitude to the nations "which helped solve without war the European question (the Czecho-Slovak crisis) which had to be solved."

The Fuehrer assured Italy of "our understanding for Premier Mussolini's historic role in maintaining peace in the past year," and extended the nation's thanks to the "other

statesmen (Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain and Premier Edouard Daladier of France) who in this year, together with us, undertook to seek and find the road to peaceful solution of the question which brooked no delay."

GOEBBELS IS BETTER; WILL SPEAK TONIGHT

Has a 'Fairly Good Chance for Good Health,' Says Official

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (P).—The Propaganda Ministry said tonight that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels had recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to make a New Year's address tomorrow night.

The Ministry spokesman said that Dr. Goebbels would speak for about twenty minutes, starting at 10 P. M. Whether he would talk by radio

from his sickbed or from his study in the Propaganda Ministry was not disclosed.

DNE, German official news agency, announced on Dec. 22 that Dr. Goebbels had fallen ill with acute intestinal grippe. The announcement said that he would be confined to bed for a number of days. Little has been heard from the usually active Minister since then. He was forced to forego a scheduled address to a community Christmas celebration.

The Propaganda Ministry spokesman said that Dr. Goebbels had been making a rapid recovery and "last statements seem to indicate that he has a fairly good chance for good health again."

REICH TO EQUAL GREAT BRITAIN IN SUBMARINES

Announcement Means Present Undersea Strength Will Be Doubled

German Move Regarded As Blow To English Premier's Policy

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 30—Germany informed Great Britain today that she intended to build up to parity with the British fleet in submarines, the dread German World War weapon which was completely banned by the treaty of Versailles.

When Germany signed a naval treaty with Britain in 1935 she agreed to limit her shiny new U-boat fleet—which has sprung from nowhere in the last three years—to forty-five per cent. of Britain's submarine tonnage.

Pact Contains Escape Clause
The pact with Britain, however, recognized Germany's right to parity, and there was an escape clause which permitted the Reich to build beyond the forty-five per cent. "in the event of a situation arising which in its (the

German Government's) opinion makes it necessary."

Today's announcement means Germany intends to more than double her present submarine tonnage of about 31,000 tons, in construction or complete, since Britain's is about 70,000.

The British and German admiralities are discussing the matter in the light of naval treaties existing between Berlin and London.

Has Not Built Up To 35% Mark

Parity with Britain in submarines presumably would not alter the limitation of Germany's total naval tonnage to thirty-five per cent. of Britain's, as specified by the 1935 pact. Germany has not built up to thirty-five per cent.

Germany, however, apparently desires also to build more 10,000-ton cruisers. She is limited in this class to three by a supplementary 1937 treaty with England, provided, though, that Soviet Russia builds no more than five.

This matter has been raised by the Germans, although just what they want is not clear.

Germany has 43 submarines, totaling 16,445 tons, completed, and 28 more either under construction or planned. Twenty-four of the 43 are small, swift 250-ton craft.

Her heaviest undersea boats are of 740 tons, of which 13 are either built or planned.

British Mission To Hurry Home

Germany announced her intention to a mission of British naval experts from London, just arrived. They will fly back to London tomorrow to report to their superiors.

The chief of staff of the German Navy, Admiral General Erich Raeder, under whom the fleet has grown by leaps and bounds since Germany began rearming openly in 1935, is heading the negotiations with Britain. Rear Admiral Otto Schriewind is assisting.

For Britain are Rear Admiral J. H. D. Cunningham, a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty; V. H. D. Anckwerts, Director of the Admiralty Plans Department; Commander L. H. Bell, of the Plans Department, and C. G. Jarrett, of the civilian staff.

Second Treaty Signed In 1937

The 1935 British-German naval treaty, signed June 18, gave Germany the right to change the tonnages of certain categories, but within the stipulation that the total German tonnage must not exceed thirty-five per cent. of Britain's.

A second treaty, signed July 7, 1937, brought the first into line with the 1936 London naval treaty among the United States, Britain and France. This pact provided for limitation of

the tonnages and armaments of individual warships.

Weyer's Naval Handbook for 1939, published in Germany, reported this month that Russia was making a bid for naval supremacy in the Baltic.

117 Vessels In Recent Review

Germany's submarine tonnage allotment of forty-five per cent. of Britain's was agreed upon in 1935 as a concession for a corresponding reduction in other classes of vessels.

Whereas the German fleet consisted of only twelve 800-ton torpedo boats, five 6,000-ton cruisers, and the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Deutschland when Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933, there recently steamed past the Fuehrer 117 impressive vessels.

The new navy included battleships, cruisers, submarines, torpedo boats and smaller craft, most of them, of course, new. Naval experts point out that when Germany has built to the thirty-five per cent. of the British fleet, she will have a modern navy not hampered by outmoded tonnage.

Reich Has Two 26,000-Ton Ships

Vice Admiral Guenther Guse, chief of the German naval operations staff, has estimated that on the basis of the 1935 treaty with Britain, Germany is entitled to a battleship tonnage of 255,000 tons, aircraft carriers of 87,000 tons, and cruisers and destroyers of 300,000 tons.

Germany's largest battleship at present are two of 26,000 tons, each mounted with nine 11-inch guns. One is the Gneisenau, already in service, the other the Scharnhorst, soon to be ready.

Two 35,000-ton battleships which will carry 15-inch guns are under construction, along with two aircraft carriers of 19,250 tons each. Also being built are three 10,000-ton heavy cruisers with 8-inch guns. Three light cruisers are being built and two more planned.

German Move Called Blow To Chamberlain

London, Dec. 30 (P).—London's political observers saw Germany's demand for submarine parity with Britain as perhaps the hardest blow delivered since the September crisis to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's determination to appease Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Although there was no present evidence that the 1935 Anglo-German naval treaty was to be denounced or even threatened, observers felt the German demand was certain to be interpreted by large sections of British public as an abrogation of

spirit of this pact in utter defiance of Mr. Chamberlain's peace efforts.

Accord Pointed To Naval Pact

They recalled ironically that the Munich Anglo-German "no-war" declaration, which was announced after the four-power pact and of which Mr. Chamberlain is so proud, pointed specifically to the Anglo-German naval treaty as one of the evidences of the desire of the German and British peoples never to go to war again.

That Mr. Chamberlain was becoming somewhat disillusioned was seen in his New Year's declaration last night that Britain would make no concessions to force.

British officials, explaining that Germany was taking advantage of a loophole in the 1935 treaty, did not disclose what reasons she gave for her decision, but they described them as "very general."

Britain Has Increased Tonnage

Never keen on submarines and enjoying a 100/35 ratio over Germany in total naval tonnage under their 1935 treaty, Britain put in a clause permitting submarine parity to remove Germany's fear that Britain would reduce British submarine units and thus keep Germany from having an effective under-water fleet.

Since the treaty was signed, however, Britain increased her submarine tonnage from 50,000 to 70,000 tons.

British naval circles feared Germany was building a vast fleet of ingenious "minnow" submarines in preparation for a possible war of destruction against merchant shipping.

Admiralty officials and foreign naval attaches here know something about the latest under-water brainchild of German mechanical genius.

As Fast As A Shark

The experts say it weighs only 250 tons and can be produced in mass like an American motor car. It is as fast, they say, as a shark and dives like a porpoise. It is said to have sufficient cruising radius to go all the way from Germany, around the British Isles and back again without refueling.

One foreign naval expert commenting on Germany's announcement today said:

"With Germany's air force and a swarm of these things, the British Navy never can blockade Germany again."

Have Four Big Advantages

Experts explain these "minnows" have four advantages for the Reich: They are cheap. They can be built in a hurry.

They can maneuver with lightning speed.

Germany can build many of them without raising its tonnage above Britain's.

Britain has approximately 70,000 tons of submarines, favoring the type which

is 1,100 tons on the surface. Germany has around 21,000 tons of submarines complete or under construction.

Hopes To Change Reich's Plans

By the end of 1939 it was estimated Britain would have 90,000 tons, so that Chancellor Hitler would be able to build more than 200 additional "minnows" and still keep within the limits of tonnage parity with Britain.

Britain, however, still hoped to talk Germany out of her submarine decision and, failing that, intended to ask Chancellor Hitler to stick to the terms of the 1935 treaty, which provides that Germany must reduce tonnage in other ships in accordance with any increase in submarine tonnage.

It was understood, however, that Germany specifically charged in today's conversations with British naval experts in Berlin that Soviet Russia was building more than five 10,000-ton cruisers with 8-inch guns. The Germans announced that in view of this they intend to lay down two more of their own.

BERLIN, DEC. 30 (AP)—GERMANY NOTIFIED BRITAIN TODAY OF HER

INTENTION "TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN RIGHTS" GRANTED HER UNDER THE NAVAL

PACTS BY WHICH GERMAN SEAPOWERS IS LIMITED IN PROPORTION TO THAT OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

JS203PES

1938

THE 1935 BRITISH-GERMAN NAVAL TREATY RECOGNIZED GERMANY'S RIGHT TO PARITY BUT GERMANY AGREED NOT TO EXCEED 45 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S SUBMARINE TONNAGE.

AN ESCAPE CLAUSE, HOWEVER, PERMITTED GERMANY TO AVAIL HERSELF OF THE RIGHT TO BUILD BEYOND 45 PER CENT "IN THE EVENT OF A SITUATION ARISING WHICH IN ITS (THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S) OPINION MAKES IT NECESSARY."

(THE 45-TO-100 RATIO FOR SUBMARINES WAS ACCEPTED BY GERMANY IN EXCHANGE FOR HER AGREEMENT TO REMAIN WITHIN A 35-TO-100 RATIO FOR OTHER NAVAL VESSELS.)

DEC 31 1938

WM3387PES

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SENT A MISSION HEADED BY A REAR-ADMIRAL TO DISCUSS THE INCREASE AFTER THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE SIGNIFIED ITS INTENTION OF SURPASSING THE TREATY LIMIT.

GERMANY ALSO RAISED THE QUESTION OF INCREASING HER STRENGTH IN CRUISERS IN VIEW OF THE NUMBER THAT THE FLEET OF SOVIET RUSSIA IS SUPPOSED TO POSSESS.

DEC 31 1938

UNDER A SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY SIGNED IN 1937, GERMANY AGREED TO BUILD NO MORE THAN THREE 10,000-TON CRUISERS IF RUSSIA AGREED TO BUILD NO MORE THAN FIVE OF THE SAME CLASSIFICATION. IF RUSSIA BUILT SEVEN, GERMANY WAS TO HAVE FIVE.

EXACTLY WHAT GERMANY HAS ASKED IN THIS CATEGORY WAS NOT EXPLAINED.

(AFTER THE LONDON NAVAL TREATY AMONG THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WAS SIGNED AT LONDON, MARCH 16, 1935, BRITAIN UNDERTOOK TO SUPPLEMENT IT THROUGH SEPARATE PACTS WITH OTHER NAVAL POWERS. SHE HAS ACHIEVED SUCH BILATERAL AGREEMENTS BOTH WITH GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

(RECENT FIGURES SHOW GREAT BRITAIN'S SUBMARINE TONNAGE TO BE ABOUT 70,000.

(WEYER'S NAVAL HANDBOOK FOR 1939, PUBLISHED IN GERMANY, REPORTED DEC. 15 THAT RUSSIA WAS MAKING A BID FOR NAVAL SUPREMACY IN THE BALTIC. THE HANDBOOK SAID THE SOVIET UNION WAS BUILDING THREE BATTLESHIPS OF 35,000 TONS TO 40,000 TONS--THE EQUAL OR SUPERIOR IN SIZE OF ANY NOW IN SERVICE IN THE WORLD.)

S/LC

THE BRITISH OFFICERS, THIRD GRAPH PVS.

DEC 31 1938

WM351PES

OFFICIALS DECLINED TO DISCLOSE EXACTLY WHAT ACTION THE NAZI REGIME PROPOSED TO TAKE REGARDING ITS NAVY, BUT THE MATTER WAS DISCUSSED TODAY BY HIGH GERMAN OFFICIALS AND A BRITISH NAVAL MISSION, JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

THE BRITISH OFFICERS WERE REAR-ADMIRAL J.H.D. CUNNINGHAM, A LORD COMMISSION OF THE ADMIRALTY, AND TWO OTHERS. THEY WILL FLY TO LONDON TOMORROW TO PRESENT RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSIONS TO THEIR SUPERIORS.

DEC 31 1938

THE ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TREATY OF JUNE 18, 1935, BY WHICH CHANCELLOR HITLER AGREED TO LIMIT HIS NAVY TO 35 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S, GAVE GERMANY THE RIGHT TO CHANGE THE TONNAGES OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES WITHIN THE OVER-ALL 35-PER-CENT LIMIT.

THE SECOND TREATY, OF JULY 7, 1937, BROUGHT THE FIRST INTO LINE WITH THE 1936 LONDON NAVAL TREATY AMONG THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHICH PROVIDED FOR LIMITATION OF THE TONNAGES AND ARMAMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL WARSHIPS.

C 31 1938
JS213PES

30.24-1167

30.24-1167

GERMANY HAS BEEN REBUILDING HER SEAPOWER AT A PACE TO MATCH HER SWIFT REARMAMENT ON LAND AND IN THE AIR. WHEN REICHSFUEHRER HITLER CAME TO POWER IN 1933 GERMANY HAD ONLY 12 300-TON TORPEDO BOATS, FIVE 6,000-TON CRUISERS AND THE DEUTSCHLAND, A 10,000-TON "POCKET BATTLESHIP" WITH 11-INCH GUNS.

RECENTLY 117 WAR VESSELS--BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS, SUBMARINES, TORPEDO BOATS, DESTROYERS AND OTHER CRAFT--STEAMED PAST HITLER IN REVIEW AND AT LEAST 30 MORE ARE RISING NOW IN SHIPYARDS, ARE NEARING COMPLETION OR ARE ON DRAFTSMEN'S BOARDS.

WHEN THE PROGRAM IS COMPLETED--WHEN GERMANY HAS BUILT UP TO THE 35-TO-100 RATIO TO WHICH HITLER PLEDGED HIMSELF IN THE 1935 BRITISH-GERMAN NAVAL AGREEMENT--EXPERTS SAY GERMANY WILL HAVE A MODERN FLEET UNHAMPERED BY OLD SHIPS, CAPABLE OF DEFENDING NAZI SEA ROUTES.

SUBMARINE TONNAGE IS EXCEPTED FROM THE RATIO. GERMANY'S WAS PERMITTED 45 PER CENT FOR SUBMARINES.

WH314PES

GOEBBELS HINTS AT NEW MOVE IN HIS RADIO SPEECH

JAN 1 1939
Propaganda Chief Indicates
an Historical Problem
Must Be Solved.

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—A solution of more of Germany's "historical problems" was fore-shadowed by Propaganda Minister Goebbels tonight in a twenty-three-minute new year summary of the Reich's 1938 successes.

"Hardly is one historical problem solved until another is waiting for us," declared the Nazi propaganda chief, ending more than a week of silence, officially ascribed to illness.

He spoke from a room of his suburban home over a radio hook-up which included Germany's friends, Italy, Hungary, insurgent Spain and newly added Czechoslovakia.

"It is always hard to bid good-by to the ending year," he said, "but never was it harder for us to bid farewell to a year than it is to the year 1938. It was a beautiful year, crowned with victory and success as was no other before it."

Herr Goebbels called on God "also in the future to hold His blessing hand over Germany" and thanked the Almighty Who has so visibly blessed our land in the past year. He went on:

"We ask Him for strength and health for our Fuehrer. May He take him (Adolf Hitler) forever

under His merciful protection."

The minister took to task foreign critics who, "unasked," take it upon themselves to give Germany advice.

"They will with all strength upon small, ever reappearing difficulties," he said, and believe from these that a crisis is coming or that unavoidable tension is at hand.

A Year to be Remembered.

"There can be no doubt that the year 1938 will go down in German history forever," he continued.

"During this year," he declared, "the thousand-year-old dream of the German nation was fulfilled. The greater German Reich has become a reality."

Herr Goebbels, recuperating from an illness, delivered his year-end message over the radio from his suburban home on Lake Wannsee.

"All other political events of this year fade before the fact of the

greater Reich's emergence," he asserted, and continued:

"The return of more than 10,000,000 Germans into the Reich, however, is indeed an historic event which stands out far above the importance of one year and which will have its effects into the most distant future."

"That," he said, "inclines us to forget the difficulties," and "we take the successes of the regime almost as a matter of course in the belief that it must be so."

People speak of the successes of Reichsfuehrer Hitler as "luck," he remarked, and then quoted Gen. Von Moltke as saying that "only the able" have luck. Hitler, he declared, did not "wait on historical wonder," but "reorganized the nation's strength" and put it to use to obtain the triumphs witnessed in 1938.

Meanwhile, persons who have criticized Goebbels's tactics in the recent anti-Jewish campaign, charging him with failure to avert foreign criticism, asserted that a change in his status was coming. They said Hitler contemplated announcing on January 30, sixth anniversary of his assumption of power, far-reaching changes by which Goebbels would be divested of his propaganda functions.

Der Fuehrer's plan was said to provide for abolition of existing state governments and division of the Reich into about thirty-six administrative units, each under a statthalter or governor. Under such a rearrangement Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering would become Vice-Chancellor and cease to be Premier of Prussia. Goebbels would become statthalter for the greater Berlin area. His ministry's functions would be absorbed partly by the Foreign Office partly by Goering's four-year plan organization, partly by a Ministry of Culture. Highest Nazis, however, refuse to comment on these reports.

GOEBBELS SPOKE FOR 23 MINUTES, CONCLUDING AT 7:23 P.M. (1:23 P.M., BERLIN-240-24 JAN 1 1939 E.S.T.).

THE ADDRESS FOLLOWED MORE THAN A WEEK OF SECLUSION FOR THE FIERY PROPAGANDA MINISTER, ALTHOUGH IT WAS DELIVERED FROM "SCHWANENWERDER, HIS IDYLIC RESIDENCE, A SPOKESMAN FOR HIS MINISTRY X X X IN SECOND

P.H., E.S.T.), A SPOKESMAN FOR HIS MINISTRY SAID ALREADY HE WAS ATTENDING TO MUCH OFFICIAL BUSINESS AT HOME AND WOULD RESUME WORK AT THE MINISTRY AFTER THE NEW YEAR.

THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED DEC. 22 THAT THE FIERY PROPAGANDA MINISTER WAS ILL OF INTESTINAL INFLUENZA. SINCE THEN LITTLE HAD BEEN HEARD OF HIM AND HE WAS UNABLE TO DELIVER HIS CUSTOMARY CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO CHILDREN DEC. 23.

TONIGHT GOEBBELS CAN LOOK BACK UPON ONE OF THE BUSIEST YEAR'S OF HIS CAREER.

FOUR MAJOR EVENTS NEEDED THE MOST CAREFUL PROPAGANDIST PREPARATION--AUSTRIAN ANNEXATION, THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS, INTERPRETATION OF THE ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAKS AND THE ANTI-BRITISH AND ANTI-AMERICAN PRESS CAMPAIGNS.

GOEBBELS DID NOT FIGURE PUBLICLY IN THE AUSTRIAN AND CZECH EVENTS, BUT HIS METHODS WERE IN EVIDENCE AND HIS HAND BEHIND THE SCENES WAS APPARENT TO ANYBODY WHO HAS WATCHED HIM CONSISTENTLY.

HE DID NOT FUNCTION PUBLICLY IN THE AUSTRIAN ANSCHLUSS AFFAIR UNTIL MARCH 12 WHEN HITLER HAD HIM READ OVER THE RADIO THE FUHRER'S 1,200-WORD EXPLANATION OF WHY HE HAD TO GO TO THE RESCUE OF THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE.

GOEBBELS ALSO FAILED TO FIGURE PUBLICLY DURING THE SEPTEMBER CRISIS WHICH LED TO MUNICH OR IN HITLER'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO THE SUDETENLAND. BUT POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAW THAT HITLER WAS USING GOEBBELS TO DIRECT GERMANY'S VAST PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY MACHINE.

GOEBBELS RECENTLY HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO REHABILITATE HIMSELF WHEN A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN OF WORDS WAS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

ALL THE TRICKS USED DURING THE YEARS WHEN THE NAZI PARTY FOUGHT

FOR SUPREMACY IN GERMANY WERE MOBILIZED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL VERBAL CONFLICT. YESTERDAY'S ATTEMPT, IN AN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY STATEMENT ON THE CRISIS ARISING FROM SECRETARY ICKES' CLEVELAND SPEECH, TO EFFECT A CLEAVAGE BETWEEN 125,000,000 NON-JEWISH AMERICANS AND THEIR 5,000,000 JEWISH COMPATRIOTS WAS TYPICAL OF THE GOEBBELS METHODS.

HF542AES

JAN 1 1939

Hitler Points Road of Destiny In New Year Message to Nazis

Hopes to Contribute to World Appeasement
—Press Attack on U. S. Reveals
Ickes Incident to Public.

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—German newspapers attacked the United States Government today as Adolf Hitler set Nazidom on its "road of destiny" for 1939 with the admonition that the army must be strengthened. World Jewry is the American farmers' "throat cutter" and Secretary of the Interior Ickes their "general agent," newspapers declared, assailing the Roosevelt regime.

The story of Germany's protest against Mr. Ickes's Cleveland speech of December 18 and the State Department's rejection December 21 was splashed on almost all front pages under such headlines as "sharpest German protest against lie campaign of United States Minister Ickes."

A communique issued yesterday by the official news agency, DNE, warning that there was no hope of improving German-American relations as long as the State Department defended Mr. Ickes, gave the German public its first knowledge of the Ickes incident.

Hopes for Appeasement

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's hopes for 1939 were expressed in a new year's message bearing the wish "that we may succeed in contributing to general appeasement of the world."

Hitler reaffirmed continuance of the Rome-Berlin axis and referred to Austria and Czecho-Slovakia's Sudetenland being added to the Reich, as "the year of the richest harvest in our history."

"Germany's course has been destined and fixed," he said of foreign affairs. "The obligations which arise out of our friendship for Fas-

cist Italy are clear and unbreakable."

Tasks he set for Germany in the coming year included strengthening of the army, continued Nazi education of the people and execution of the four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency.

The Nazi press, meanwhile, asserted that the United States's "political setback" at the Lima Conference and "the Jewish stranglehold" were responsible for anti-German feeling in the United States.

Calls Ickes First Fiddle.

The tenor of comment was that German-American relations had been hurt irreparably at least for the moment. Newspapers appealed to the American people to "rid their government of destructive Jewish influence."

Thus the Lokalanzeiger, describing Secretary Ickes as playing first fiddle, said: "He gives the catchword—the Government in Washington obeys."

Straining of diplomatic relations to a high pitch naturally has resulted in severe repercussions in trade relations, the paper said, emphasizing the Reich's capacity to

absorb 4,000,000 bales of cotton annually from the United States.

"Improvement of relations between Germany and the United States is unthinkable until the American people liberates its Government from the destructive influences of the Jewish policy of hatred and force, thus making room for those men to unfold their good will who have a better understanding of Europe than the present Government."

A recurring comment in German newspapers was that every German knew there was no reason for conflict with the United States.

Morgenthau and Frankfurter

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt emphasized that "the American Government permits the millions of an economically unproductive, parasitical minority on New York's East Side to dominate the forging of the nation's political course, preventing alleviation of a situation which is fully designated through the agricultural emergency legislation of the Franklin Roosevelt regime."

The paper expressed regret that "the situation will not change as long as the Treasury Secretary, who influences the country's trade treaties, and the economic dictator of the Government, are called Henry Morgenthau and Prof. Frankfurter respectively."

In his New Year's message Hitler said, "My special thanks go to the hundreds of thousands who have surrounded the west front of the Reich with that wall of armor and concrete which we know no power in the world will ever break through."

30.24-1169

30.24-1169

NAZI LEADERS PUT EMPHASIS UPON STRENGTH

Declare Army, Navy And Export Trade Will Gain Power In 1939

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Dec. 31—Nazi determination to grow stronger in the New Year was expressed on every hand tonight in the last hours of 1938—the breath-taking year which, in the words of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, “brought realization of a dream of centuries.”

These resolutions for 1939 expressed the official determination to achieve a stronger army, a stronger navy, stronger export trade, stronger muscles—stronger everything.

Hitler Speaks To Army

“I am certain,” said Hitler in a message to the army, “that you also in the future will always be ready to protect against everyone the nation's right to live.”

The Führer thanked the army for its “decisive cooperation” in the creation of Greater Germany, the “dream of centuries.”

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister marshalled his strength in a sick chamber in his suburban home after a ten-day intestinal illness to broadcast his ideas about 1939.

In the year 1938, Dr. Goebbels said in his flowing German, broadcast to Italy, Hungary, Insurgent Spain and Czecho-Slovakia, “the truth of the slogan was again proved that the world belongs to the courageous.”

Refers To Historic Problems

Then, turning to the future after summarizing historic German gains of the closing year, Dr. Goebbels said:

“We live in far too fast times. Hardly is one historical problem solved until another is waiting for us.”

The Nazi firebrand did not indicate in his twenty-three-minute speech, however, what “historical problems” still remained for solution. He gave no hint whether he referred to Memel and Danzig, where there are large German majorities, or to the war-lost colonies.

Only Few Grumblers Left

In Germany, said Dr. Goebbels, there are only a few grumblers left—“eight tenths of one per cent,” who “always have said no, always say no, and always will say no.”

It is a principle with them, he said, and they don't count for National Socialism. “They are not for us to win over and we don't want to win them,” he said.

Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, the nation's No. 2 leader, spoke to the air force as Hitler did to the army and Admiral General Erich Raeder, chief of the staff of the German navy, almost paraphrased ex-Kaiser Wilhelm's famous dictum: “Germany's future lies on the waters.”

To Make Germany Strong On Sea
In an appeal to the navy, Admiral Raeder said:

“To make greater Germany strong on the sea, that is the object of our labor.”

Dr. Walter Funk, Economics Minister, called for “rationalizing of our economic structure,” and emphasis was placed on the coming February automobile show as an export medium for German projects.

Marshal Goering, who heads Germany's four-year economic plan, in a second message addressed to the German people, characterized 1938 as “a year which sticks out above the centuries like a granite obelisk, and which overshadows all events in German history like a gigantic oak tree.”

He admonished that “1939, too, will be a year of hard work. . . . It depends upon every single individual—this is the slogan for 1939.”

Appeals For Stronger Muscles

Baldur von Schirach, Germany's youth leader, appealed for stronger muscles, asking youth to abstain from everything that blocked improved health in order to “bring joy to the Führer.”

“Hitler youth,” he said, “have the duty of emulating the Führer in their personal lives.” Chancellor Hitler neither drinks nor smokes, and Von

Schirach said this reminder was better than any ban on alcohol or nicotine.

With the Christmas “Good will toward men” truce over, Dr. Goebbels' propaganda machine centered its activities on appeals to divisions of opinion in the United States to end anti-German feelings.

Divides Americans

These appeals divided “true Americans” from Jews and “anti-Fascist agitators” and suggested a reawakening was “to America's best interests.”

Critics of Dr. Goebbels' tactics in the recent anti-Jewish campaign, who charge him with failure to avert foreign criticism, persistently contend that Chancellor Hitler contemplates on January 30, sixth anniversary of his assumption of power, the announcing of far-going changes by which Dr. Goebbels will be divested of his propaganda functions.

Hitler's plan is said to be abolition of the existing state governments, such as Prussia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, etc., and instead division of Germany into about thirty-six administrative units, each under a governor.

Goebbels May Get New Post

Under such a rearrangement Marshal Goering, who now is Premier of Prussia, would become Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Goebbels would become governor of the greater Berlin area.

His Propaganda Ministry's functions would be absorbed partly by the Foreign Office, partly by Goering's four-year plan organization, and partly by the Culture Ministry.

All this, however, is merely gossip in the lower and middle Nazi ranks. The top men remain mute.

Prints Cartoon On Roosevelt

The last 1938 issues of the Nazi press exclaimed that what the United States needed was a “Keep-your-mouth-shut club.”

Berlin's *Nachtausgabe* printed a cartoon under the heading, “Roosevelt greets the New Year,” depicting the President with his chest thrown out, the Jewish Star of David pinned on it. Beside him were drawn two Jewish faces. In front were three large cannon booming forth the words, “U. S. A. Billions for Rearmament.” The trio standing behind the guns were looking at baby 1939, who was crying frightfully over the noise of the booming guns.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN X X X BOOMING GUNS.

THE END OF THE OLD YEAR MARKED THE DEADLINE FOR THE COMPLETE SEPARATION OF “THE GERMAN PEOPLE” FROM JEWRY.

NEW LAWS OSTRACIZING JEWS ARE EFFECTIVE AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT, MAKING IT NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO SCRAPE TOGETHER A LIVING.

EMIGRATION OF ALL JEWS, EXCEPTING THE AGED, IS THE NAZI OBJECTIVE.

FURTHER LAWS AND DIRECT ACTION AGAINST JEWS ARE NOT CONTEMPLATED. CHANCELLOR HITLER IS SAID TO HAVE PASSED ALONG THE WORD THAT IN HIS

VIEW WORLD JEWS HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENTLY WARNED THAT LIFE FOR THEIR RACIAL BROTHERS WAS IMPOSSIBLE IN THE THIRD REICH. HE EXPECTS WORLD JEWS TO FINANCE THE JEWS' ESCAPE FROM GERMANY AND IS NOW AWAITING CONCRETE ACTION.

JAN 1 1939

IN WHAT WAY HITLER INTENDS FURTHER TO GALVANIZE THE ARMY WAS NOT DISCLOSED. HOW AND FOR WHAT REASONS THE NAVY IS TO BE BROUGHT UP TO TREATY STRENGTH WAS CLEARER. THE REASONS FOR A BIGGER NAVY ARE SAID TO BE:

1. THE NAZI EXPECTATION THAT COLONIES WILL BE FORTHCOMING DURING 1939, IN WHICH CASE A STRONG NAVY IS ESSENTIAL, AND
2. THE NAVAL BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHICH ARE “OPPOSING THE TOTALITARIAN STATES.”

MEMORY LINGERS THAT GERMANY'S U-BOAT FLEET ONCE MADE THE WORLD TREMBLE. THE ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TREATY OF 1935 MAKES A STRONG SUBMARINE FORCE POSSIBLE, SO THE NAZIS, AS THEY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, NOW INTEND TO HAVE IT. THEY ARE GOING TO BUILD UP TO BRITAIN'S 70,000 TONS, MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR PRESENT TONNAGE.

UNDER THE 1937 SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY WITH BRITAIN, MORE HEAVY CRUISERS ARE POSSIBLE, AND THE NAZIS INTEND TO HAVE THEM TOO.

OTHER TONNAGE IS TO BE SHIFTED SO AS TO GIVE THE BEST POSSIBLE

FORCE UNDER THE 1935 TREATY, WHEREBY HITLER AGREED TO KEEP TO 35 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S TOTAL TONNAGE.

JAN 1 1939

SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO HINT THAT GERMANY MIGHT LATER ASK FOR A NAVY LARGER THAN 35 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S---UNLESS PRESS ARTICLES LINKING THE BRITISH AND UNITED STATES NAVIES TOGETHER AS ENEMIES OF "TOTALITARIANISM" ARE INDICATIONS THAT BRITAIN'S FLEET NO LONGER CAN BE REGARDED AS NAZIDOM'S SOLE CRITERION.

WHAT HITLER INTENDS AS MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING

GERMAN ARMED MIGHT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY APPARENT.

JAN 1 1939

IT IS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMAN ARMY HAS GROWN

STEADILY SINCE THE ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA AND SUDETENLAND.

THE SAME APPLIED TO THE AIRFORCE WHICH FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN

WILHELM GOERING RECENTLY DESCRIBED AS "THE GREATEST AIRFORCE

IN THE WORLD."

ONLY LAST NIGHT IT BECAME KNOWN GERMANY INTENDS TO

HAVE A POWERFUL SUBMARINE WEAPON TO AID HER FLEET. SHE THUS

INFORMED GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDING PARITY IN UNDERSEA CRAFT.

IN RECENT MONTHS HITLER HAS LAID GREAT STRESS ON

THE EXPANSION AND STRENGTHENING OF ~~THE~~ FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS,

ESPECIALLY THOSE FACING FRANCE.

AT SAARBRUECKEN OCT. 9 HE ANNOUNCED THE SOUTHWEST

BORDER WOULD BE FORTIFIED AS IS THE WESTERN FRONTIER. THE PRESS

IN RECENT WEEKS HAS DISCUSSED FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE EAST

PRUSSIAN FORTIFICATIONS.

JAN 1 1939

LCB 00950 WH515A

GERMAN NAVAL PLAN MAY SPUR RACE TO REARM

Doubling Submarine Force
Threatens to Intensify
European Contest.

CONFERENCE AT BERLIN ENDS

German Naval Commission Is
Returning From Discussion
Over Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 31 (A. P.).—Nazi Germany's surprise plans for a bigger navy to complement her powerful air force and army threatened today to intensify Europe's gigantic rearmament race.

As a parting shot to the year which brought him so many triumphs, Chancellor Hitler notified London that Germany intended more than doubling her submarine strength, bringing it to parity with Great Britain's.

Germany was understood to be laying plans to begin mass production of a revolutionary type of minnow submarine. She also will build two new 10,000-ton cruisers.

Full information on the situation will be dispatched immediately to Prime Minister Chamberlain, who is spending the holidays in Yorkshire.

Discussion 'Most Friendly'

A communique issued here and in Berlin said Germany would "in due course give a definite reply in writing" as to Hitler's reasons for seeking submarine parity and as to whether Germany intends to exercise its full rights under her naval pacts with Britain. The communique added that the discussion of the Reich's naval intentions in Berlin were held "in the most friendly atmosphere."

The British naval mission which had flown secretly to Berlin for these discussions left by plane for London, carrying an outline of Germany's expanded program and, according to Berlin sources, assurances that Hitler intends to keep his total naval tonnage within 35 per cent of Britain's total.

The Berlin discussions were in keeping with the 1935 Anglo-German naval treaty's provision that when Germany found herself confronted with an international situation requiring her to exceed 45 per cent of Britain's submarine tonnage there should be friendly consultation with Britain.

Nazi authorities were said to be watching closely the big building programs of the United States and France and to want to bring their own fleet up to the maximum permitted by the pacts with England.

MacDonald Called It Ominous

Naval experts said Britain had approximately sixty-nine submarines built or being built, totaling 70,000 tons. Germany has forty-three submarines, totaling 16,445 tons, completed, and twenty-eight more under construction or planned. Twenty-four of the forty-three are small, swift 250-ton craft.

Since Great Britain is dependent upon imports for food, the admiralty is concerned about the effect of a big German U-boat fleet upon her merchant shipping in case of war. Since the world war, Britain has made several unsuccessful attempts to abolish the use of submarines by international agreement.

It was a threat by Germany to build submarines which led to the naval treaty. The late Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald told the House of Commons in May, 1935, before the treaty was signed, that the "German decision to build submarines is ominous. I do not attempt to minimize its gravity."